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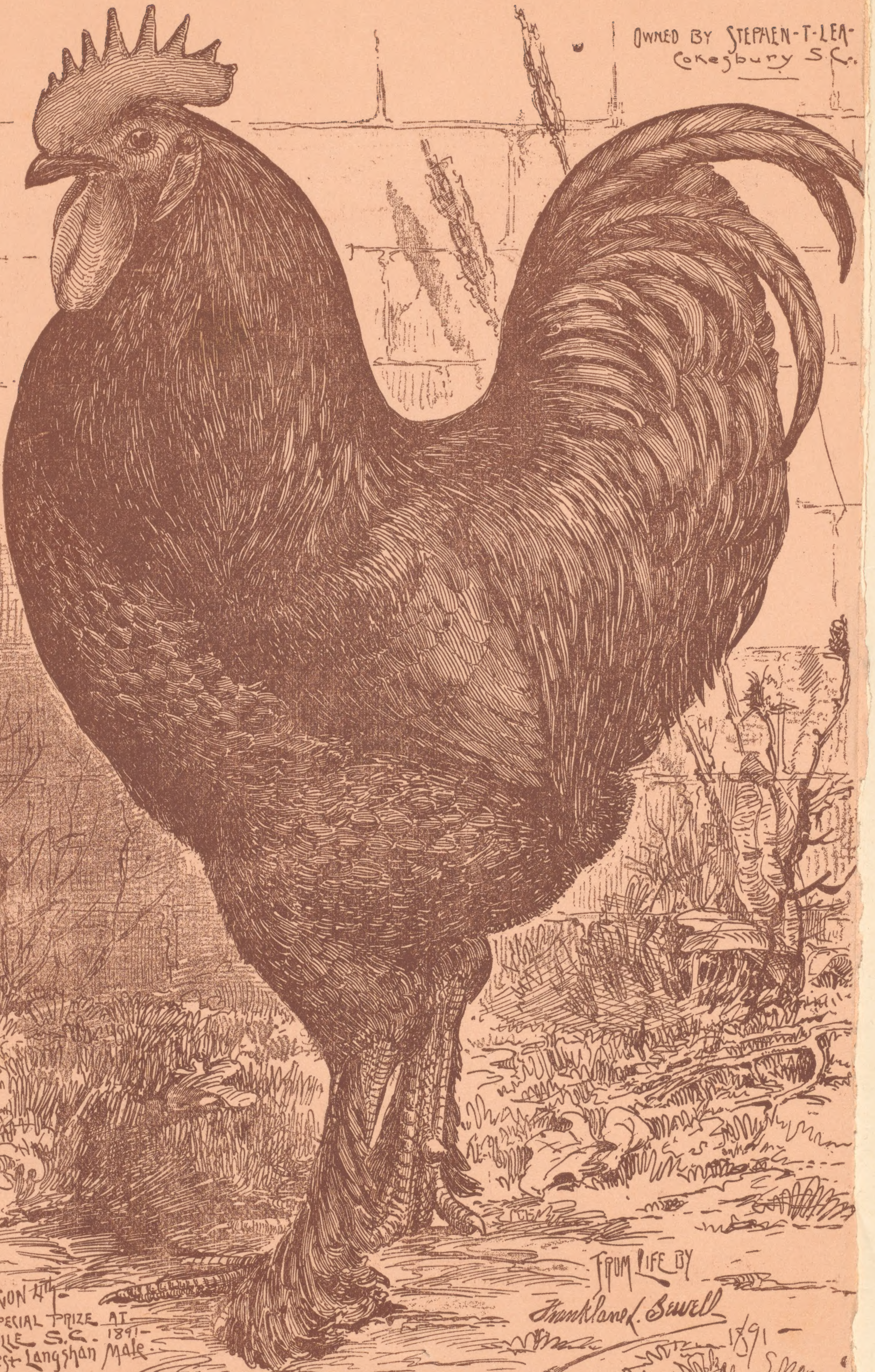
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OWNED BY STEPHEN-T-LEA-
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PARAGON 44 -
SPECIAL PRIZE AT
GREENVILLE S.C. 1891 -
FOR BEST Langshan Male.

SIRE, SUPERB THE FIRST
DAM, LADY PARAGON -

FROM LIFE BY
Frankland Sewell

1891



Altered according to
suggestions from the
members of the A.L.C.
Aug. 1st 1891 -
J.S.

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IDEAL LANGSHAN MALE.

ADOPTED BY THE
AMERICAN LANGSHAN CLUB -
... 1891



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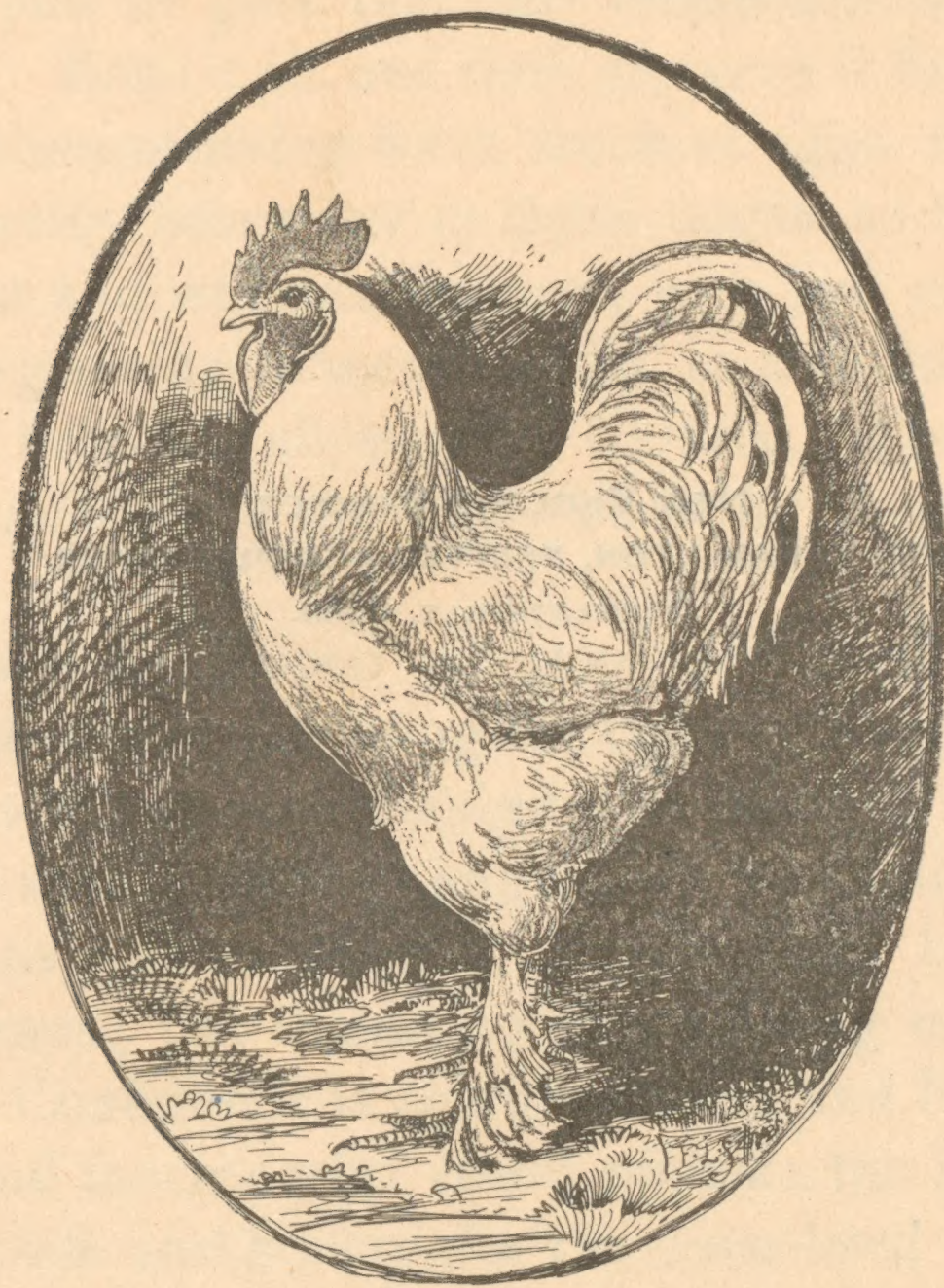
IDEAL LANGSHAN FEMALE.

ADOPTED
BY THE
AMERICAN
LANGSHAN
CLUB -

1891

FALL CATALOGUE
OF THE
American * Langshan * Club

1891



Published in the Interest of the
LANGSHAN FOWL
BY THE
Members of the Club.

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NEW ENGLAND FANCIER.
WM. H. HAMILTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
DANIELSONVILLE, CONN.

INTRODUCTION.



Brother Fanciers, and all lovers of pure bred Poultry:

WE ask you to give this, our fourth annual Catalogue, your careful attention. Read it all, and then preserve it for future reference, and remember, when ordering fresh stock or eggs, that every member on our lists and every advertiser in these pages, so far as we are able to learn, is honest and will deal squarely with you every time.

Our Club is growing in membership, in standing and in the good will of Langshan breeders all over the country. They have confidence in buying from members of the Club, knowing their interests will be protected.

Not only have we gained the good will of the people, but are improving the breed and educating the coming fanciers. This country, like England, was at one time flooded with mongrel birds called Langshans. We had then, Cochin-Langshans, Java-Langshans, and even in the show pens yellow-skinned, lazy-looking, black "culls" were shown as Langshans; but thanks to the untiring efforts of the Club all that is past. Confidence is again restored, and he would indeed be a poor breeder and fancier who could mistake the lordly Langshan of to-day—all style, life and beauty, for the cross-bred birds of the past.

There is room in the future, however, for endeavors as great and for success as striking as has been shown in the past. Every year, more and more, the wealthy and refined people and those who for pleasure or profit breed pure strains of poultry are being attracted to the Langshan; and what breed is more deserving, can show a longer lineage, a more ancient origin or a purer pedigree?

It is revealed in the oldest traditions that have come down to us from that cradle of the human race, the continent of Asia, thousands of years before the old Romans introduced their game cocks into Britain

that the semi-civilized Mongolians of northern China, the home of the Langshan, held these domestic fowls in the greatest esteem.

That their place in the households and affections of this ancient race was then recognized is proven by the wrought figures of these feathered pets hewn in the everlasting rocks above the "Chinese wall," where curious travelers may still see them, defying time and the elements.

This reverence of the Chinese for the "Yop" [or sacred bird] as the Langshan is there known, has been acknowledged ever since. Pedigreed as he is back to Confucius, deified as he has been through Chinese superstition and celestial ceremonies, he shows, from the top of his glowing comb to the bottom of his pink-tinted feet, his claims to "Royal Blood."

He came to us in his purity, but was used a makeshift to infuse fresh life and vigor into decaying strains, to supply fresh blood in forming new ones and was refused a name and a place ; but thanks to the few true breeders who kept the Langshan in its original purity, and thanks to the merits of the breed, it has won a place in popular favor. Now that we have him pure, let us go on and improve. The demand is for better stock. Let every breeder of pure Langshans join the Club, let every breeder of doubtful stock follow George Washington's example — USE THE HATCHET, commence anew, and let us *all* do our utmost towards placing the stately Langshan where it should, and will, be, at the "head of the list."

Yours truly,

WILLARD P. SMITH.



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OF THE

AMERICAN * LANGSHAN * CLUB

Elected at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1891.



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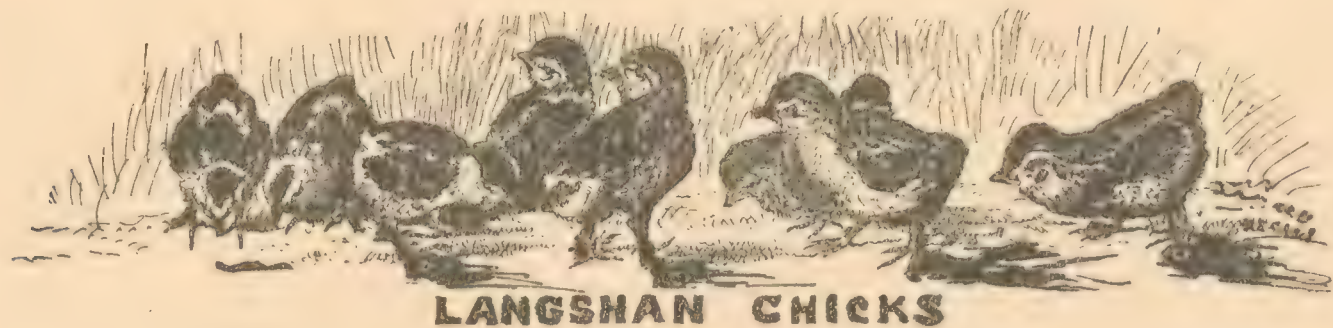
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LANGSHAN CHICKS



THE LANGSHAN —

by MISS A. C. CROAD.

Langshan admirers generally are, I think, aware that the first Langshans ever exhibited in England were sent to Major Croad in February 1872 and exhibited by him at the Crystal Palace in November of that year. At this distance of time we can see that the old birds should have been kept at home for they were in a most wretched state of moult; no doubt their moult had been delayed and intensified by the trying sea voyage they had under gone, but the young birds could, I think, scarcely have been

It is, moreover, a breed that comes very true to the points that distinguish it. In all my long experience with the Langshan I have never seen the slightest trace of white earlobes, five claws or silky amongst my fowls;—ever since the arrival of the first Langshans in 1872, I have bred largely and continuously—besides these two yards that have been “fed” solely from mine, have been to a certain extent under my own eye, have always come precisely as mine have. I will now tell you how I have bred my Langshans.



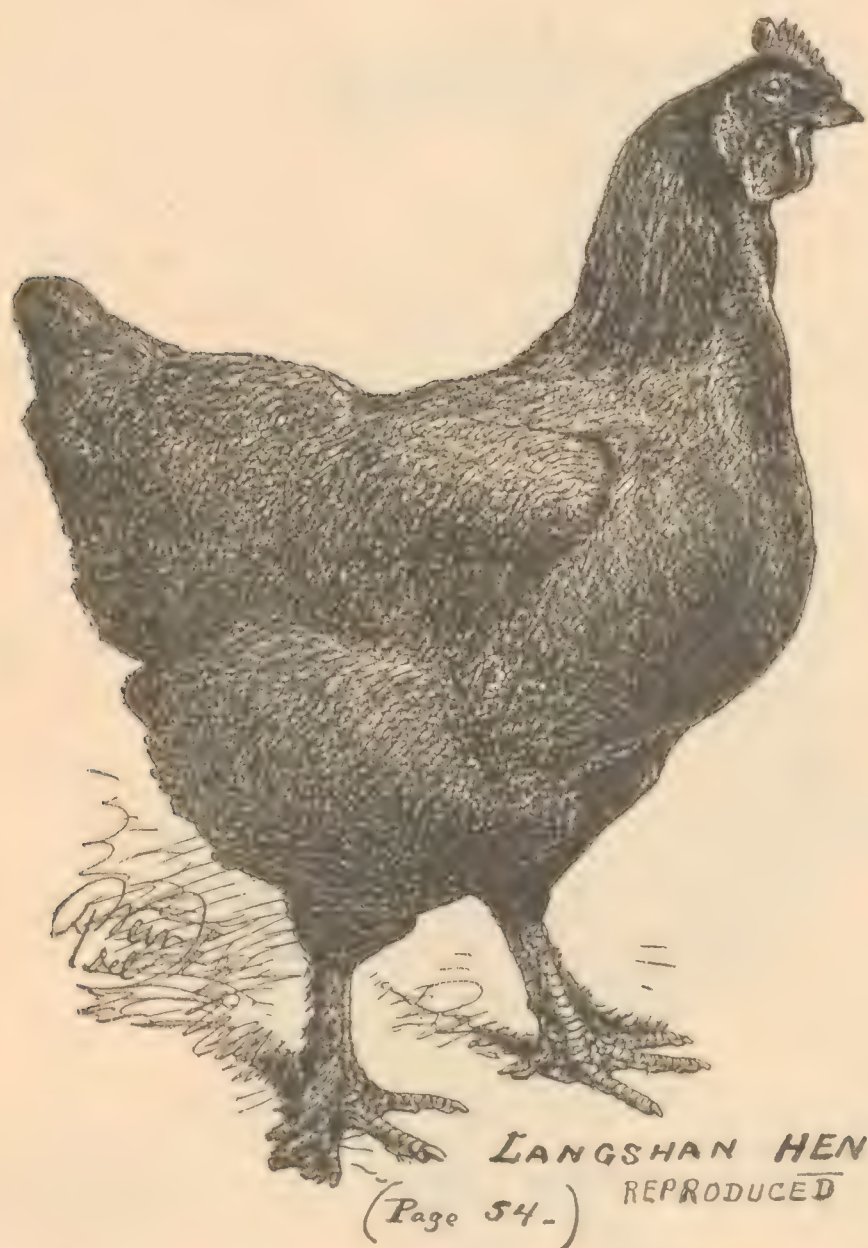
surpassed for shape, beauty of plumage and sprightly appearance. The fact of their having feathered legs must have suggested the idea of a Cochin alliance, but it could only have been to those who got a mere cursory glance at them through the wires of the show pen, for those who saw them in our yard at once pronounced them to be a *novelty*. No doubt although the Langshan was a new breed to the European community, in China it was a very old and distinct one, in its native country the Langshan hills.



For the first few years I received importations year after year from the District. Some of these were tall and others short on the leg, their combs, too, were very uneven as regarded perfection; cockerels with lop-combs and side sprigs were not unfrequent, yet with all this, I received some very perfect and beautiful birds, they all told the same tale as to being of one race, but I gathered from the importations sent me, that the Chinese did not use selection breeding as we understand the matter in Europe and Ameri-

ca, I therefore sent my own type of Langshan to China and desired that only birds of this type should be sent me; unfortunately three importations selected with the greatest care came to grief during the voyage, one being washed bodily overboard. I therefore fell back on the two yards bred from mine. My selection lately has been the taller type, and the one described in our original Standard which I think portrays a perfect table Langshan, what we call an "all round fowl;" it is moreover a very handsome bird.

I always prophesied that the taller type would be the show pen favorite, for when fully matured it is



a very striking and elegant bird. I have more than once suggested that a "table" Langshan class should be instituted at our shows for the shorter legged type, for it matures earlier and gives a large amount of breast meat.

The combs were at first the source of some trouble to me, but by dint of selecting the best a "side sprig" is almost unknown in my yard. The hens will now and then develop a lop comb after a protracted lay, this should really be looked upon as a pardonable offence, but as the Standard exacts an erect comb I have selected my cocks with as moderate combs as possible, and find that these mated with erect combed hens, give a fair average of "Standard" progeny; but I would not throw over a bird valu-

able in other points, for a little excess either way. It is well known, that in all black breeds the cockerels are liable to "sport" colored hackles, I rarely have a bird with colored feathers now, for I stamped out any that appeared as soon as I knew they were not according to rule. In my earlier breeding I had some marvelous birds sporting these faulty feathers, for when they assumed a yellow tint they looked like burnished gold.

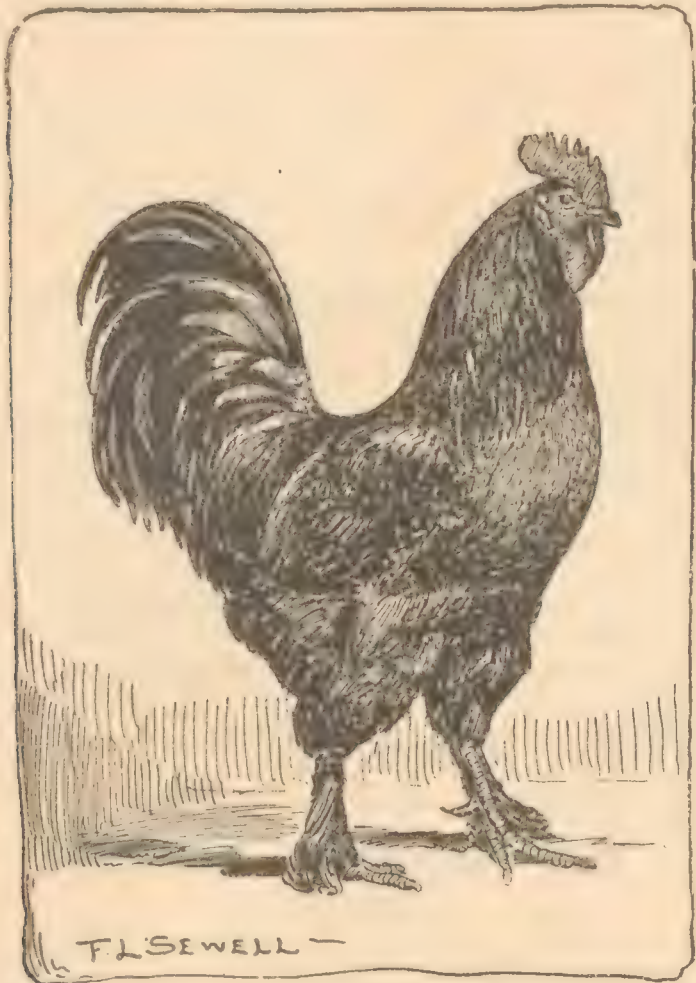
The "sport" of black we all know is white, and both cocks and hens occasionally have white feath-



READY FOR THE COMBAT

ers. I have noticed these mostly in the wing. An imported hen I once had contracted white tips to her cushion feathers after her first moult, but these disappeared, and when she died this winter she had not a white feather in any part of her. I have rarely seen a white body feather in my Langshans especially of late years, but this may be the result of my having carefully weeded out birds showing any signs of them. Our English Standard of Excellence, drawn up by Mr. Gedney in 1877, gives, I think, a very good account of the pure Langshan for *all time*; there were one or two slight errors, that have certainly led to mischief, but it must be borne in mind that some fanciers were "ripe" for this mischief before the Standard was ever thought of—

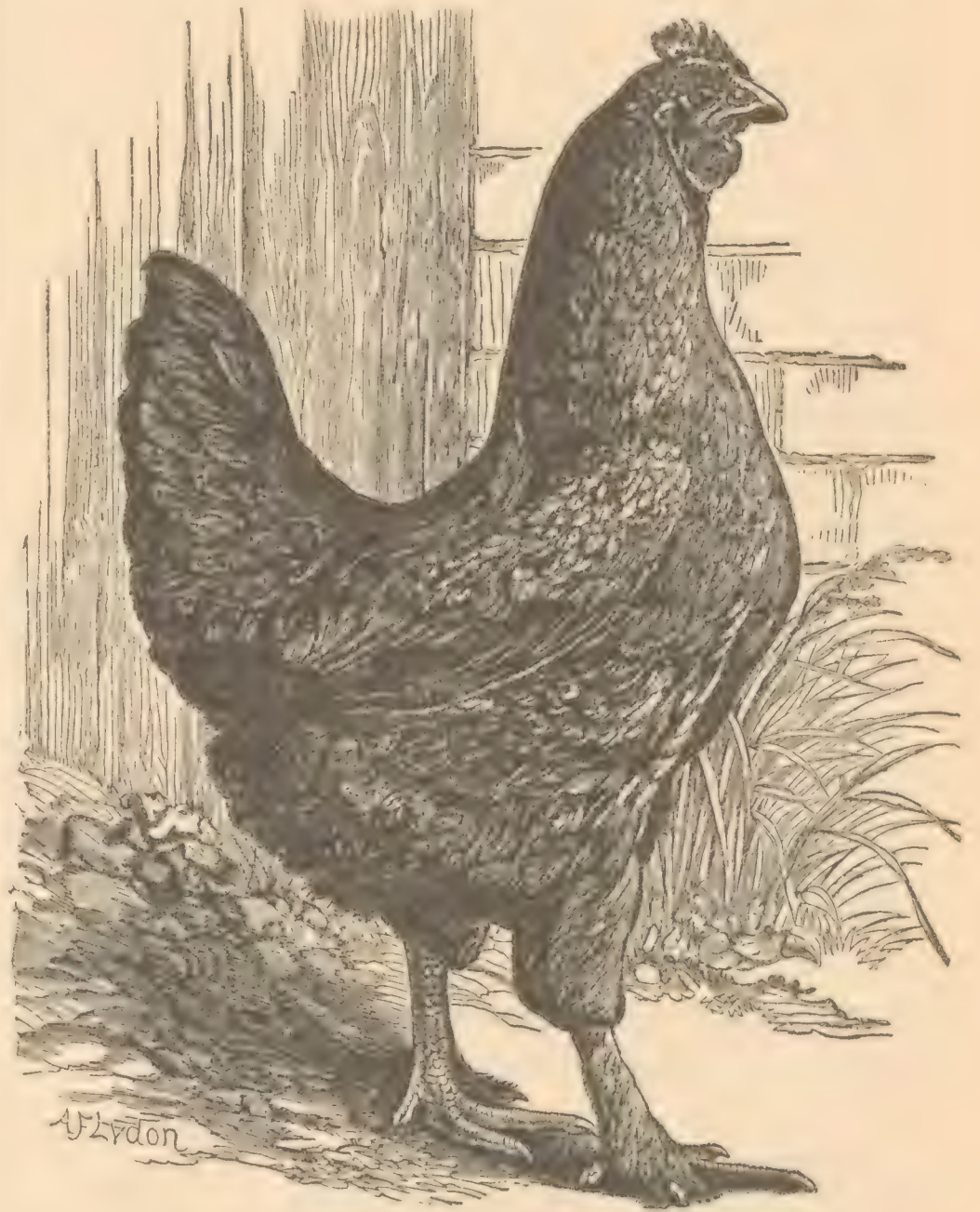
for instance the point that said "size must be the first consideration" led to the crossing with coarser breeds for excessive bulk. At some of our great shows in times gone by I have seen huge, loose feathered birds with thick ugly combs that suggested the idea of raw beef boldly taking the lead in the Langshan classes. The Langshan Club with a view to putting a stop to this sort of thing gave a point in the Standard, "Plumage, tight feathered, and very little fluff" and for the hen it added "scarcely any cushion." This to my mind was altering the breed in another direction. It is not because the Cochin exuberance of fluff and cushion that the Langshan should be denied it altogether. I think the point "carriage and shape" in our original Standard said quite enough and I hear that the alteration has



already led to the crossing with Game in order to attain this tight feathering and "scarcely any cushion"; for alas, many exhibitors think only of the present, and how they may win the first prize.

The Langshan shows itself to be a pure and distinct breed by the way in which it stamps itself upon a cross; very many instances of this have been brought to my notice by private correspondents, but I prefer to draw the attention of your club to published facts. Those of your readers who have my history of the Langshan fowl may read of an experience made by Mr. Muirhead of Helensburgh (on page 58); it will be seen that he was five years in bringing his experiment to a successful issue. He had used the Langshan and La Fleche as crosses, and in the fifth cross all the birds came out with every appearance of being pure Langshans. A Mr. Cook has within

the last three or four years brought out a bird, he has called the Orpington. He tells us he has used three breeds in its formation. Now the Langshan has so stamped itself on this composite bird that when they appear side by side in the show pen they give rise to a real "comedy of errors;" on more than one occasion a good true Langshan has won over a prize Orpington in an Orpington class, under an Orpington judge. I should take no notice of these facts, indeed I rather commended Mr. Cook in the



outset for the frank way in which he told us how he had made this bird, although he has frequently given out that the Orpington was a better bird than the Langshan, a more prolific layer, etc. In fact to read his statements one would have been inclined to think that the Orpington made the Langshan and not the Langshan the Orpington.

Mr. Cook has the best proof of the purity and ancient pedigree of the Langshan in his own yard, namely the Orpington, for of the three breeds used in its formation only one is now apparent *and that is the Langshan*.

I have often felt proud of the way in which when crossed with other breeds the Langshan gives of its beauty and intrinsic merits. It is a splendid race, yet unscrupulous people use its excellent qualities and then do their utmost to class it as a second rate

fowl, in order to push forward a creation of their own bearing the *Langshan stamp*, but which will always to the end of time require "feeding" from the original stock in order to retain the intrinsic merits it has borrowed. My history of the Langshan contains several illustrations of birds—the hen (page 76) is from a photograph and therefore cannot be charged with being in any way flattered. I have had and still have many large birds but none that has stood so well for its portrait. I would point out that the "pose" at what soldiers call "attention" represents the graceful curve in the back to be seen in all true Langshans. The hen, page 54, from the pencil of that eminent artist Mr. Weir carried her tail horizontally at the time her portrait was taken, but she also had this curve, as indeed all my birds have.

The cockerel No. 1 aged six months is a son of the hen that was photographed and appears in my book, the egg was laid whilst she was at the photographers and I made him a present of it, and he in return presented me with the photograph.

I think American breeders will scarcely understand the very hard fight I have had for the Langshans—it was at first suggested that we had made the bird and given it its name, when after years of annoyance it became generally known that there really was such a place as Langshan, there appeared articles in various papers saying what a pity it was that the name had always been spelt wrong—on this I wrote to China, asking why they had not given me the right spelling thereof. One of my correspondents replied. Send to the agents for the admiralty charts and get a map of the district this I did but when the map arrived I found it was four feet by three it had therefore to be greatly reduced to fit into my book—but Langshan as I have always spelt it, appears there large enough.

When I published my first edition of the Langshan fowl the fact that a party of naval officers had met with Langshans in more than one place and that another naval officer had purchased Langshans on the island of Chusan led me to the belief that the breed was wide spread—on sending copies of my book to China, my friends out there contradicted this erroneous idea. One gentleman in the imperial customs told me he had travelled many thousands of miles in China and he was sure the Langshan was not to be found in any part of China besides the Langshan district, except by *importation*—he added that Chinese words usually have a signification—that Lang signified two, and shan hills. My friends at that time told me that the date of the introduction of the Langshan to the "outer Barbarians"

as the Chinese call foreigners was well known—the placing of a light ship outside the Langshan crossing fixed the date to 1862—that the crew of this light ship on landing to forage came across these black beauties.

Here in England the egg of the Langshan is greatly sought after—its varied and beautiful tints rendering it an ornament to the breakfast table, several dealers have told me they can command a higher price for Langshan eggs than any other that appear in the market. I need not inform American Langshan fanciers that when the Langshan chick emerges from the shell it is parti-colour, the back of the nestling is covered with black down and the face and breast are a mixture of black, white and the different shades of canary. In some the light predominate and in others the dark, but there is a *oneness* in the brood that speaks for its purity—a chicken with reddish brown or one all black should be rejected as *impure*. The skin of the Langshan is of the finest texture and what is called the white meat is the whitest I know of.

Before I close these remarks I would like to bear testimony to the late Mrs. R. W. Sargent, now that the eloquent pen can no longer be wielded. I should like to say how true and loyal she was to this noble breed and how much I think Langshan breeders in the States were indebted to her. She always prophesied that the Langshans would in time take a great hold on American fanciers and when I looked through your last catalogue I felt proud to know her words were being amply verified.

A. C. CROAD.

Poling House, Poling Arundel, England.

Langshan Eggs.

Few will deny the superior table qualities of the Langshan. All admit that their flesh is tender, juicy and of a rich and delicious flavor. Now it is a well known fact that the egg is nothing more or less than the "*embyro chick*," and this probably accounts for the many claims made that Langshan eggs contain more nourishment, are more solid, less watery, and are superior for cooking, in quality and quantity, than those of most other breeds. As the milk from an Alderney or Guernsey is richer and better than that from common stock, so it is claimed, and with good reason, that the egg of the Langshan must, in a measure, be richer than the average. "Like begets like." There are eggs and eggs, and that some are richer than others is proved by chemical analysis.



WILLARD P. SMITH, Sec'y.

Dear Sir:—One year ago had any one offered me a pair of Langshans I would not have accepted them as a gift, as I knew nothing about them, and didn't want to; but a neice of mine, living in Ohio, offered me trio of *awful fine black chickens*, and by her description I jumped to the conclusion that they were Black Javas, a breed I always admired but never owned; so I wrote her to send them along and in due time I received them, and when I took them out of the coop—oh! horrors! they were those horrid Langshans. You can imagine my disappointment. I put them back in the coop and gazed at them; finally I concluded they did look handsome, and as they did not cost me much, I would give them a trial before returning. This was last December. They commenced laying 5 days after I received them and they are still at it. These two pullets have layed in the neighborhood of 100 eggs each (120 days) during the past winter, though they have had no such care as they should have had, as I have no regular place or convenience for keeping them; their nests were simply cracker boxes setting out in the yard, often filled with snow or cold

rain, but they would insist on laying day after day *rain or snow*.

One of the pullets has been broody for the past two weeks, but she drops an egg a day just the same. I sell their eggs now at \$2.00 per sitting but cannot begin to furnish the natives with what they want.

I am also struck on the Buff Cochins. I have four very fine Buff hens, but *each* of my Langshan pullets has laid almost twice as many eggs this winter as *all four* of the Buffs put together, but the Buffs come in good play as setters just now. I am not in the poultry business, but have always kept a few fowls of different breeds. I like like the Plymouth Rocks very much, and in fact, like most any kind of pure bred fowls, but I must say I never had *anything* to come anywhere near equaling the Langshans as layers, and if they prove to be a good table fowl as I know they must be, they are so plump and solid; but even if they are not quite as good as the Rocks and Cochins I would not part with them.

I think most people are like me, they do not (or I did not) know what Langshans are. I believe now they are destined to become the leading breed, the "cock of the roost," especially as *winter layers*.

Well, I must close. I have written a long letter for nothing, but my wife says I am a crank on poultry. She never wanted a chicken about the place except to eat, she could always do her share of eating them, but if they were around the front door or walks there was a racket, and I had to get my hair combed for having the horrid things around, but since I got this pair of Black Langshans, and they have dropped us two eggs nearly every day the past winter, she has caved in, and now even keeps two little motherless chicks under the kitchen stove nights and has named them "Nip and Tuck," so I guess I have

her fixed O. K. now, and may venture out and keep forty or fifty Langshans another winter. Please do not *boom* the Langshan until next winter, then I am in hopes to be fixed with as fine a lot as anyone, and if I am will join your club.

E. C. PHELPS.

Burlington, Wis., April 1st, 1891.

NOTE.—The Secretary can speak from experience in claiming the TABLE qualities of the Langshan fully up to their laying qualities, and superior in that respect to any breed he has ever bred. Read under this head N. B. Dana, the veteran breeder's opinion of their table qualities.

A Veteran Speaks.

I think I am one of the oldest breeders of Langshans in the state. In the spring of 1879 I bought eggs from W. S. Hare, Orlean, N. Y., paying \$10 for eleven eggs and sold a trio in the fall for \$35. This was a fair price for any Langshan thirteen years ago. The flock of birds I raised in '79 were as fine and true to Langshan shape as any I have ever seen since. After one has bred this variety for a year or two he nearly always sticks to them. They are a breed that "wear well," are an A No. 1 fowl for eggs, table and beauty. What looks finer on a nice lawn than a thoroughbred Langshan? I have three varieties, Black, White and Blues, and they look beautiful to me. The pure Whites are yet very rare, and the Blues cannot be had for "love or money," and are only seen at the largest shows. The large displays of Langshans at the shows during the past years, might lead one to think that this breed was being boomed, but they are not; they don't need any booming, they can do that themselves. The last great show at New York was really grand, and the Langshan classes held the finest specimens to be had in the world. Birds from England, Canada and the West all vieing for the handsome ribbons and prizes. The club profiles as adopted will suit the majority of the breeders and will be of great assistance in teaching beginners the "fancy" points. The Langshan Club has done and is still doing great work for the breed. There cannot be too much done for it, as it is worthy of all the efforts we can put forth.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Chenango Bridge, New York.

THE LANGSHAN FOWL

written for the catalogue

by
Judge I-K-FELCH —

Of its origin we have a full history, yet we care little for that; that it has become one of our thoroughbreds and one of merit is the fact we wish to deal with now. We have seen with them, as with each and all others, it has taken ten years to establish them firmly in the confidence of the breeder and to have their merits approved by popular favor.

It is now nine years since they were accepted by the A. P. A., and a standard made for them. It was my province to write out a standard for them as a disinterested party, never having had one or owned one. The birds were exhibited at Worcester where the standard was made, and after the manuscript for their standard was accepted I was invited by the breeders of them (and also by those of the Laced Wyandottes) to judge and score the fowls. I was, therefore, the first judge in America to score these two breeds by a standard scale of points.

In looking over that standard to-day, I assert by the use of ten words and the cutting out of the disqualification for middle toe feathering, it would be an absolutely just one and better than the one in use. The color of a prime Langshan in neck, saddle, tail, sickles and coverts, and wing coverts and lower web of secondaries is a changeable one of dark green and black; looking at the plumage at right angles it is a soldid black; at an angle of forty-five degrees or less, it is a sheeny, glossy dark

green. The breast, thighs, primaries, and tail proper are a solid black in the perfect specimens, less bright and duller in shade in the majority of specimens. The reason the breast and thighs, primaries and tail feathers are free from sheen is that they are either constantly in the shade or covered from direct exposure to the air and light. A dark slate undercolor will be found to predominate in the specimens of the best surface color. But black and dark slate are the colors only that should pass uncut by the judge.

But how many do we see of a rusty shade of black, no lustre or green reflections, and is it not the truth that these birds are most leniently considered by the judges. There is another defect that is objectionable. Some specimens are actually barred with brass bars, or a color akin to claret shaded with bronze. We had rather see this than a dirty rusty black, for this evil creeps into the nice colored specimens and seems to grow out of excessive lustre or metallic shading, yet it should be watched and such males chosen as the mate for females that seem to lack in lustre. The fact that a pullet dull in shading shows a marked improvement in the plumage of their progeny by such males leads us to make the assertion that the evil grows out of excessively high color, for dull black specimens are never thus marked. These males and females having the pure black with green reflections free from the barring alluded to should be able to prove the fact that "like begets like" to a greater degree than any other breed extant. Such should literally reproduce themselves — and being in health and furnished with a generous supply of grain, meat and vegetable food, with shade they can retire to at will, they will do all this. A dull, sooty black Langshan no matter what its type, is a *cull*, and no judge is doing justice to the

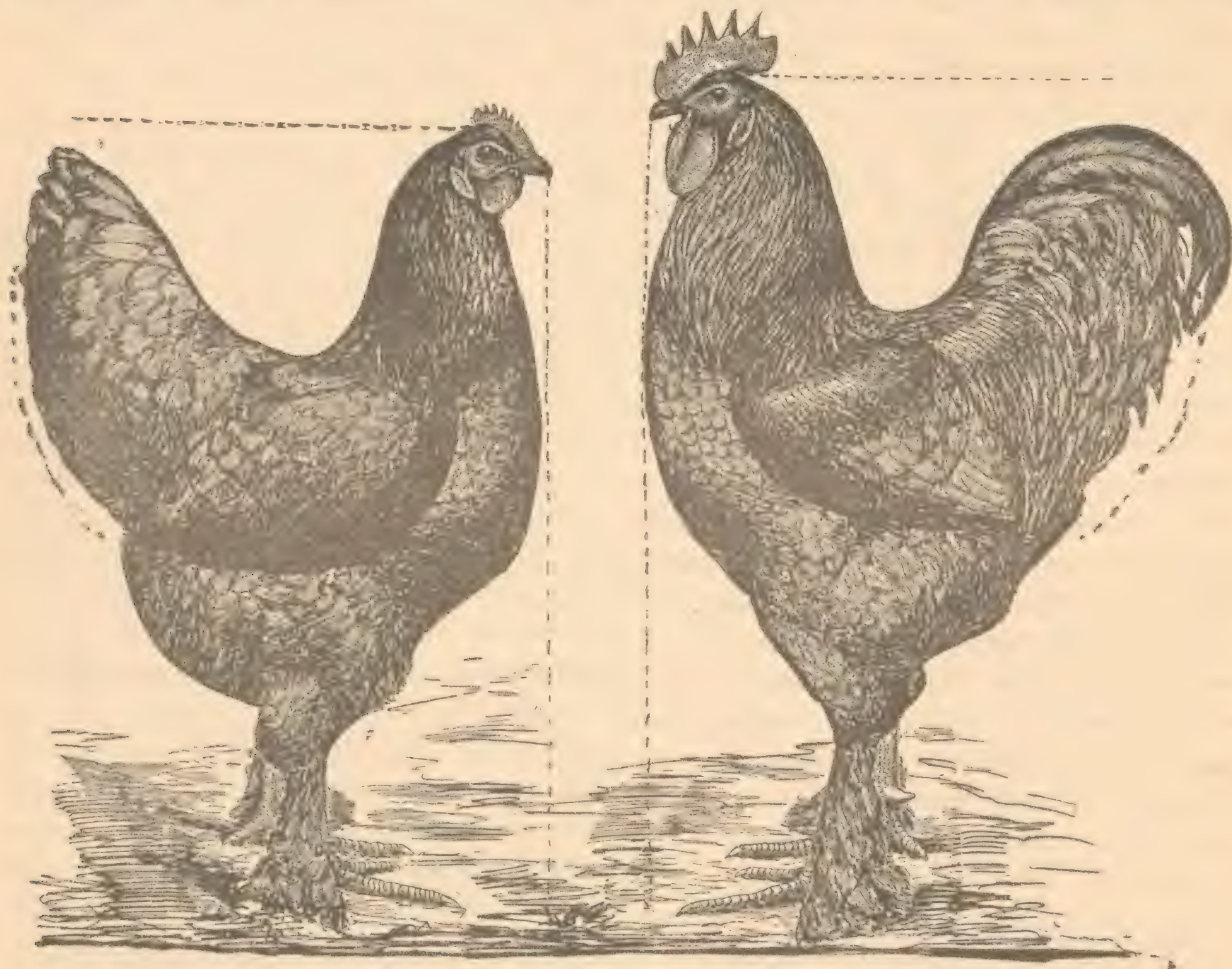
best specimens that in judging gives a Langshan the benefit of a doubt in color. This should be the rule with any solid-colored bird, if we would secure a just color discrimination between breeds.

The neck of a Langshan is longer and slimmer than the Brahma or Cochin, therefore is less arched. The term well arched is not a good one—being rather longer than medium. We should say more than than medium length, slightly yet neatly curved, with hackle long and flowing, breast while full, has a long oval sweep from throat to thighs, which while equally full show less prominence than the Brahma. This is due to the longer neck and long tail plumage, which accompanies it, therefore detracts. The back in contradistinction with saddle is exceedingly short and flat, and because of it looks very wide when hackle is lifted, the saddle being more of an inclined plane than a concave sweep. The first description ever given, we think the best; "gently rising from back to high upon the tail, while the tail is carried in an upright position, but short of being a squirrel tail." This high carriage is necessary to secure the fountain tail, so called, the long sickles, lesser sickles and side hangers gracefully falling in long trails over and about the tail proper, almost completely hiding the same in the males. See dotted lines to rear of male and female. Instead of saying the sickles exceeding beyond the tail proper six inches, the term falling in trails six inches long at the rear of the tail proper would express it literally. With the main sickles removed, about four feathers of the tail comes prominently to view, and with sickles in only a small space between them and two sickles shows of the tail proper in a pure fountain tailed specimen. (The wing, like the Brahma is larger than in the Cochin. Artists make a mistake when they portray them with

small wings, for they lift themselves in the air very readily when frightened.) The side hangers on lower part of tail take a half turn as they lop about the rear of the tail and viewed from the rear show flat to the gaze of the inspector.

Now, the females of this type should all show this characteristic, and those that do are the dams of our winning males. They

be a natural one; if not upheld by nature, then its use as a rule of form and shape will be to subject nature to a cut for being perfect. The Langshan breast was never seen so prominent as to reach within one inch of a drop line from beak to ground at its most prominent point, just above the point of keel bone. Its breast is farther to the rear because of its longer, slimmer, less



show to the surface only about four at the most of the upper stiff tail feathers that gives a slightly thicker set appearance to body, and in fact a larger look to body proper. It is for the club to vote what the correct type for the breed shall be; that the type I uphold here is the original one not a breeder who has followed the breed since 1883 can deny.

In whatever cut the Club adopts it must

arched neck than any other Asiatic. We are aware that all pictures are not exact measurements in proportion with the original. We have to portray them as they look on flat surface; could we emboss the picture we could adhere to exact proportion. But on a flat surface a pure profile presents cut and fowl in the nearest proportion and measurement. To get fullness and width of breast, we cannot, however,

take more license than to even the curve of breast up to this drop line; if we do we are forced to add fictitious length and depth to fluff and rear of tail, to balance the picture which is thrown all outside of nature's lines. We have taken this license in our cut, but know as herein stated a live Langshan never yet showed a breast in normal shape that protruded to meet this line described. As they look they are as severe a test as nature in the breed can stand, as a rule for shape in scoring. But no breeder can deny that we find these types in nature and that they are desirable. It is folly to tinker with nature's best. We can only entice nature to be prolific with her best; this we do and secure in the greater degree by furnishing to the best we can the conditions all the year round so far as we can artificially, the foods and conditions of nature's breeding and most prolific months, which are April and May for the Middle and New England States. The absolute necessity for the Club is to agree upon a fixed type and standard description for color, and to revise the weights to, cocks ten and one-half pounds, cockerels nine pounds; hens seven and one-half pounds, pullets six and one-half pounds. Then declare the standard final and unalterable.

They want to return to the original description of shank and foot feathering, to wit: Shank and outer toe well feathered, to a degree that the outer toe be covered from sight.

The disqualifications should be: shanks not feathered down the outside, outer toe neither feathered to the end nor well covered by the shank plumage.

It is the height of folly to declare a first-class specimen shall be a cull by disqualifying it because no feather grows on the toe itself when completely covered by a profusion of the shank plumage, for the

effect and looks are the same as when the shank plumage is extended by the feathers growing on the end of the toe.

The points to interest the Langshan breeder are:—To secure smaller, firmer, evenly serrated combs; sheeny green reflections; fountain tails; and well-feathered feet. Not to be carried away by one of these features which they strive to intensify by sacrificing the others. These skyscraping, blunderbuss, Bazoo tail in them are more a defect than an excellence. A plant out of place is no better than a weed. All excellence should be backed by the "eternal fitness of things."



He was Thoroughbred, too.

A short time since when Sewell, the artist, was sketching Langshans at the Windholme Farm, the incident illustrated occurred. An oil painting of a Langshan chicken had just been finished, and Mr. Peters, Mr. Day his manager, and the artist were looking at the completed work. It was standing up against one of the yard fences. While the parties were talking, one of the hunting dogs, came up—, whether the dog was a *fancier* of Langshans or not, we are not prepared to say, but the fine *point* which he came to on seeing the life like portrait of "Ideal" leads us to believe he was—for he would not cease pointing until driven off by Master Harry Peters.



No. 1.



No. 2.

The Langshan Type.

BY J. HENRY LEE.

Under this caption, a portion of an argument in which I was concerned, was published in last year's Langshan catalogue. I had no knowledge of the Club's intention to use it, else I could have made it more complete. As the information which the reader could glean from that excerpt was at best only fragmentary, I have thought it only fair to all concerned to write an additional chapter, which I am better able to do since circumstances have favored me in securing some sketches, which will probably be valuable for comparison.

In the extract above referred to it will be noticed I proposed to Messrs. Raymond

and Sewell that they exhibit some of the best birds of their type at the then-coming National show at Charleston, S. C., where I would undertake to secure profiles of them and of Eastern birds, by photography. Such photos would certainly be valuable for comparison, but the "Paragon" champions declined to accept the test, (see *Southern Fancier*, Oct. 1890.) However Mr. Raymond, last March, sent me a pen-and-ink drawing, made by himself, of which he says: "This picture is a good representation, so far as outline is concerned, of a cockerel now in my yards and bred by myself; he is what I consider an ideal Langshan." I have reduced his drawing by photography to preserve the proportions with absolute accuracy, and from this



No. 3.

reduction the outline which appears as Fig. 1, herewith, is traced.

At the Charleston show, I sketched Mr. Ross A. Smith's second prize cockerel, (a bird *not* of the Paragon strain), and an outline of this bird is shown in figure 2. Recently I found in the London *Fancier's Gazette* a picture of a pair of Langshans made by Mr. Ludlow, accompanying an article by Miss Croad. The male from this picture is shown, reduced, in Fig. 3. The female in this picture is almost an exact counterpart of the females exhibited by Mr. Smith, except that the back is shorter.

I have reduced the Raymond and Ludlow outlines to about the same scale as the

outline of Mr. Smith's bird so that the comparison can be fairly made by all who wish it; as I previously stated, a fair comparison cannot be made between sketches which vary greatly in size.

In comparing these three outlines with the profile in the *Philosophy of Judging*, it should be borne in mind that these outlines are not in strict profile, and that if they were changed to profile view the breasts of each would be reduced in fullness, to a greater or less degree; this is the most noticeable difference between a profile view and the more or less quartering views shown in the outlines given herewith. Like Miss Croad, I think the type of Langshan as originally imported from its native country, should be adhered to as closely as possible. It is a distinctive type and whenever fanciers attempt to "improve" it, whether by cross of Cochin or Game or what-not, or by selective breeding for development of certain variations,

they spoil the type; it could not well be otherwise, because no matter how the variation from the original type is produced it can only be towards some characteristic already found in other breeds, since we can only aim at what we have seen. In our domestic poultry the foundation types are few; the Langshan presents one of those, which is a sufficient reason, if no other existed, for maintaining it.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1st., 1891.

T. Farrar Rackham, Superintendent of the great Madison Square Garden Show (and nominee for the superintendency of the poultry department of the coming World's Fair) writes: "I have just bought a pen of Black Langshans, so before another year has passed I may become a member of the Langshan Club, if there is no danger of my being black-balled."

The Widespread Growth of Langshans in Old Virginia.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I note the wonderful support that the Langshan is receiving from breeders all over the United States. This can only be explained by the excellence of the breed itself. How seldom we hear of any breeder, amateur or professional, who have "tried Langshans and gave them up." The cry is generally "I have tried Langshans this year and mean to get rid of some of my other breeds that I may have room for more of this most satisfactory breed." I have had personal experience with two or three varieties of fowls and say without the slightest hesitation that as an all around bird the Langshan has *no equal*. The rapid maturing of the chicks is sure to please as is also their hardiness. I know of no breed to which Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest is as applicable, as I have watched repeatedly yards of breeders who gave little or no attention to their matings and notwithstanding this carelessness, the whole standard of their birds improved. How much greater, then, should be the strides of those breeders who make a study of their matings, and breed intelligently. Let us then, one and all, Langshan Fanciers, devote ourselves to improving the breed to such an extent that it may shortly take the position for which it is undoubtedly qualified, viz: The *acknowledged peer* of domestic poultry.

FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL.

The Cheapest and Lightest shipping coop for Langshans is made by W. H. Cunningham, Chango Bridge, N. Y. The best knock-down exhibition and mating coop (patented) is manufactured by Jno. B. Cooper, of Winder, Va. Both are members of the American Langshan Club. The Secretary has given both coops a thorough trial and can recommend each to be the best of its kind on the market.

This lordly, stately and noble breed is gradually and steadily being introduced and bred in the old Dominion and are fast winning their way to farm and favor solely on their own merits. And I claim for them, after testing many breeds, more excellence than any other of the Asiatic varieties, and so far as my honest opinion dictates they are *not* excelled by any other either foreign or domestic fowls—for laying eggs, table use, docility, non-suffering from confinement, motherhood and healthfulness, not mentioning beauty of shape and plumage.

When first introduced here, the standard type was not understood, followed or bred up to, hence many different shapes and styles of the breed were being bred,—but since interest in breeding fancy fowls has been introduced, the scrubs are fast disappearing and the type accepted and adopted by the American Langshan Club is most sought for and undoubtedly the most admired, and in the opinion of the writer the tall stately Langshan, of to-day so full of *style, life* and activity, is justly entitled to the crown of excellence in preference to the short, squatty Langshan of the past.

I have this season purchased eggs from various breeders (both members of the club and those not) and can truthfully say that chicks raised from eggs purchased from club members have proven their superiority. I have some young stock of both black and whites from "outside breeders" that I defy any one to pronounce what breed they are. I would advise any one starting out in the fancy poultry business to purchase their stock from reliable well-known breeders advertising in club catalogues.

Start right, and keep right and success will follow.

JNO B. COOPER
Winder, Henrico Co. Va.



AN "OPEN" LETTER from "BROWN" to SMITH.

FRIEND SMITH:—

When I promised you that I would try to help you out on the catalogue, I little thought you would ever think of it again, as there were so many whom I knew would be very glad to write, and whom I would be very happy to hear from. I have ventilated myself quite freely about Langshans in several poultry journals of this country during the past two years, and what I have to say will be confined mainly to the past few months. As you well know, we keep ten or twelve different breeds and so thoroughly convinced have my partner and myself been that the Black Langshan is the best all round fowl on earth, that we have several times almost decided that we would close out everything else and stick to them exclusively; but a good generous order for eggs would come in about that time, and we would conclude that it was perhaps best to keep on with what we have. Another reason is we have done quite a little in the way of advertising, (and that pays), been to considerable expense to procure fine cuts from the best artists, and it really seems too bad to throw up such a good trade as we have in the standard varieties, and you well know that it would be quite a sacrifice, for we feel that we have as good as there is. But the time draweth near when the O. K. Poultry Yards will be devoted exclusively to Langshans, because we *believe* in them. During all my experience I have never had chickens of any breed do as well as my Langshans have done this year, and it is our maiden effort with brooders (except in a small way). At this writing I suppose that we have something like six or seven hundred Langshan chicks, all told. They have outstripped everything else that we have in the way of growth. True, they do not put on their "jackets" quite so early as our B. P. Rocks, yet they are quite a little heavier on the average, and it is about a neck and neck race between them (Langshans)

and our Indian Games. Furthermore, we seem to think that they take more kindly to the brooder system than any chicks that we have raised, and they certainly have been much the hardiest chickens of the lot, and out of some seven hundred and fifty placed in the brooder, we have not lost probably over fifty birds. I told Bro. Seamen last year how they laid with me right through the winter months, and how they were far ahead of anything we had as winter layers, the Leghorns not excluded. And what was true last year has proved true this. Any man that desires the best all purpose fowl and an A 1 winter layer, makes no mistake when he tries the Royal Chinese Langshan.

They gave our marketmen splendid satisfaction last year, so much so that one of them asked me the other day if I was going to have some more of those "Langshams" chickens to sell him this fall. He said that his customers had asked him several times to get more of them. They are meaty, skin white, and body plump and large. Another thing, egg consumers will always pick out the Langshan eggs in preference.

Mr. Byron Potter, an overseer in one of our large cotton mills, tells me that he seldom ever ate an egg until he purchased some of our Langshans'. Since then he has been a regular customer and will not eat any other. He says that there is a vast difference between these and the dunghill or mongrel variety.

Once more. Out of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred birds, all varieties, our Langshan eggs were decidedly the best for size, and the chicks the strongest and hardiest of all, and the size of these fowls when dressed, is an important factor in the recapitulation of the balance sheet. They weigh something and are actually worth twenty per cent. more for table use than any of the so-called high test laying family. They are the most quiet and docile of any variety of fowl that I ever tried, and the most intelligent. We often say that some of our Langshans know more than some of the help that one is obliged to hire to care for them, and as for beauty, they compare favorably with all others.

I have bred Cornish Indian Games of several different strains, and I am frank to say that all things being equal, I had as live have a Langshan for a roast as an Indian Game, and I am quite an epicure in my way. Some one said "boom them." Why, bless you! Brother Smith, they are booming themselves. Let them alone and their merit will forever keep them where they belong—at the head of the list.

H. A. BROWN,

O. K. Poultry Farm,
Pawtucket, R. I.



A COCHIN.

Black Cochins vs Langshans

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRUE LANGSHANS.

Noticing that some people entertain the old idea that Black Cochins and Langshans are alike we give the accompanying sketches for comparison, and hope they will now see the different characteristics of the two varieties as they stand in their purity, not the so-called Langshans or Black Cochins, which are a mixture of both without which there would have been much less of this confusion.

The pure Langshan plumage retains its luster long after the pure Black Cochin has turned rusty from the rays of the sun. Another difference of plumage is that the Langshan's is not excessively fluffy like that of the Black Cochin's, but of that closeness which characterises the plumage of the Light Brahmas.

The color of shank or skin is another difference. The shanks of the Black Cochin are a yellowish black, their skin is yellow, and they have yellow-bottomed feet; while the Langshans have bluish black shanks, white skin, and pink bottomed feet. The Cochin's leg and toe feathering is very heavy, covering the middle as well as the outer toes, while that of the Langshan covers only the outer toes.

The Langshans have larger and *fuller* tails. The carriage of the Langshan is proud and active, that of the Black Cochin much less spirited. The head of the Langshan is rather small for size of body, short, with a comb medium sized, well up in front and archly shaped. The head of the Cochin is rather large and longer than that of the Langshan, not so arched over the eye, and the comb smaller, low in front, and rather straight on top of the serrations.



A LANGSHAN.

The backs are obviously different—the Langshan short and concave, that of the Cochin of medium length, with a very large, fully-feathered saddle. The fluff of the Cochin is extremely full, that of the Langshan moderate and quite close. The wings of the Langshan are inclined a little downward at the points, in rather a strutting fashion, and are quite prominent at the shoulders; those of the Cochin small and much hidden by the fluffy plumage of the cushion and fluff. The breast of the Langshan is fuller, deeper and carried farther forward than in the Cochin. The Langshan is very heavily meated on the breast, with a very moderate amount of offal. The Langshan's thigh joint is very heavily meated, and of sufficient length to enable them to carry their large bodies gracefully. The Cochin's carriage, however, being so short-legged, is somewhat clumsy. They

also differ very much in bone, the Langshan being small-boned, while the Black Cochin is large-boned with thick heavy limbs.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE RICHMOND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Langshans have proved to be one of the best breeds ever introduced in the South, and they deserve their increasing popularity. I have been breeding them for the past five years and find them one of the grandest breeds in the world. They are large and hardy, active, gentle, good foragers, stand confinement well, unexcelled as winter layers, and one of the best fowls for the table that I know of. They are the coming breed in the South, and any one who wishes to start in the poultry business will do well to commence with Langshans, as they fill the bill for the farmer, the breeder, the fancier or the amateur, being useful as well as ornamental.

CLYDE W. SAUNDERS.
President Richmond Poultry and Pigeon Assn.

Club Members.—Write to the Secretary, enclosing one dollar, for your "*Club Cut.*" Every member should have one, and they will be sold only to members.



The Langshan as a Table Fowl.

JULY NUMBER POULTRY MONTHLY.

I have often spoken my opinion of a Langshan in the breeding yard, whether or not he would come up to the standard requirements. But never, until the other day, could I honestly pass my judgment on a Langshan killed, cooked and well masticated. As we (the family) had a few extra cockerels of this variety, and never as yet had one on the table, we decided to prove to ourselves whether the Langshan was as good a table fowl as it was claimed to be or not. Accordingly we selected one of the cockerels, about seven months old, and immediately beheaded him; after we had scalded, picked and otherwise dressed the fowl, we could not help but notice how unusually small the offal was—smaller, in fact, than that of any other fowl we had ever dressed. After being cleaned, the fowl was weighed and tipped the scales at six and a half pounds. We paid no more attention to the preparation until the fowl was cooked and we were called to dinner. When we were seated, and it was placed before us on the table, what a sight met our gaze. There, upon the platter, lay the remains of our former cockerel, thoroughly cooked and well browned. What a nice, plump, well filled out body it displayed; so long from “keel” to the neck, and such tempting, well rounded “drum-sticks;” how eager we all became to taste of him. Now the carver commences. See how easy that

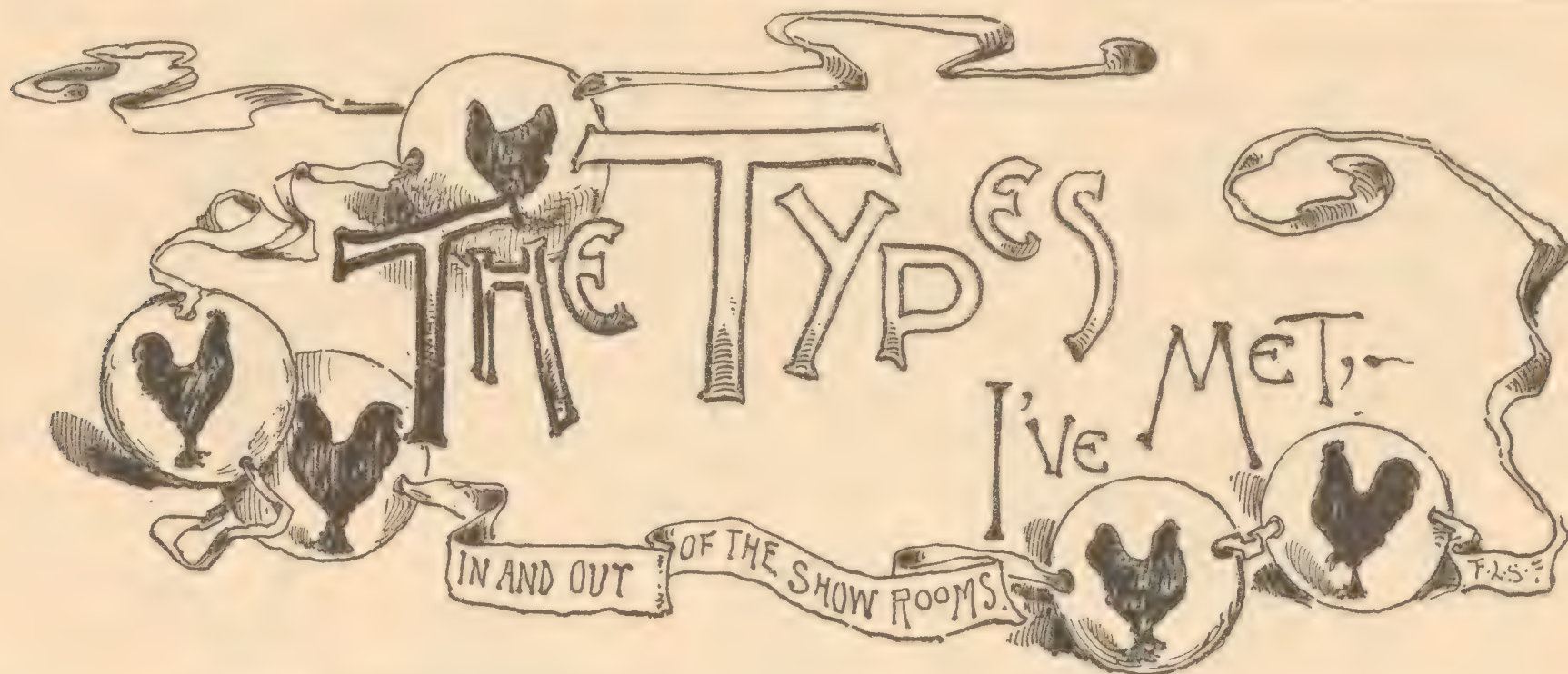
wing came off—almost at the least touch of the knife—so tender is the flesh. Now notice those nice slices of white meat, and such a quantity, from one side alone; look at that thigh, almost enough there for a meal.

At last the fowl is cut up and we are all waited upon; now listen to some of the comments around the table: “My, how tender this is.” “Better than turkey.” “Beat this kind if you can.” “By far the best we have ever had on the table.” Now, that we have finished eating, we collect the bones together and make some comparisons. Here is the leg bone of a Cochin, place it by the side of this Langshan leg bone—see any difference? Compare it with this Brahma bone, which we saved from last Sunday’s dinner, do you notice any difference here? Well, I guess we do; the Langshan bone is at least one-third smaller in diameter and weighs almost one-half less than either of the other two.

At last we are satisfied and our experiment is complete. As a result, we have discovered that the Langshan as a table fowl has exceeded, by far, our highest expectations and has fully come up to the claims made for it. We have also found out that the Langshan has more breast meat finer dark meat, smaller bones, compared to the size of the fowl, and consequently less waste than any other fowl we have ever raised or tasted.

JOHN M. GUION, JR.

Member of the American Langshan Club.



Written and Illustrated for the Catalogue by FRANKLANE L. SEWELL.

The ancient origin and straight pedigree of the Langshan is proven beyond doubt by the way in which it reproduces, year after year, its own type, when kept pure.

After a lapse of 19 years since the first

of this country more finished appearing birds and much larger entries than have ever before been witnessed. But our Secretary's request was that I should present "the types I have met," so I will try to stick to that subject.



Langshans were brought from China, we see that those now brought from there can hardly be told from the birds of 18 generations ago. Their prolific egg production and splendid table qualities still keep up and continue to make them valuable to those desiring a thoroughly practical fowl.

As a show bird, they seem destined to become the favorite of the gentleman fancier. The coming year, from present indications, will bring out in the showrooms

After all, the types of the leading strains do not vary such a great deal. They are all now striving for nearly the same ideal, and many are producing birds not far from perfect. It is this friendly competition in striving for that "little higher yet to reach," and to see who can best put on these finishing touches, that keep up the intense interest. The club has done a great deal to bring about an ideal which all could agree upon, and to promulgate

ideas which fanciers could see were best for the breed. We see fewer birds shown nowadays than heretofore which suggest the Cochin cross—and seldom red eyes—and those who once showed the coarse, loose-feathered birds, have either learned to keep them at home, or are breeding the glossy, close-feathered style. Those old



veterans, who used to crow because they stood on stilts, and the other fellow who crew just a little louder because they waddled on legs far too short for true Langshan carriage, are now succeeded by the bird standing on

what we think shows better form than either extreme; and so modification follows extreme until now the true old type asserts itself as the best ideal. No breed has an ideal that will admit of better apparent balance and more perfect symmetry than the Langshan. The type which pre-



sents to the eye the most perfect balance is found to be the most attractive. The Langshan is an ambitious bird, and when in good spirits, is found to carry himself high in front, and hold the head back over the breast. This is right; but to maintain the apparent balance of such a bird, he must possess a large, full spread tail that is put

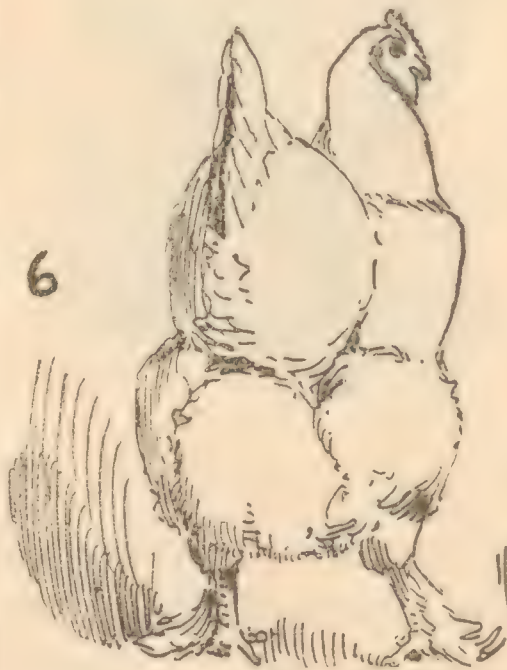
on high; these balance up the high head and full breast. It has been found that a good length of limb, especially the thigh joint, gives the bird the most stylish carriage, and to round out a bird so built, a fair length of feathers about the thighs is essential, or he appears angular. Angles

either above, at juncture of neck or tail with back, or underneath at juncture of legs with body, spoil the smooth flowing lines characteristic to the most showy Langshan. I failed to meet



or hear of a fancier, during the past season, who admired a straight back. They all agree that the purely concave sweep on to the tail is what they are striving for, as being the handsomest and truest to the breed. The V shaped underneath is

as well a universal desire, as experience has taught, that this type, while being the most symmetrical and truest to the breed, are as well the most prolific and possess the most economic qualities. (Illustrations 1 and 5.)



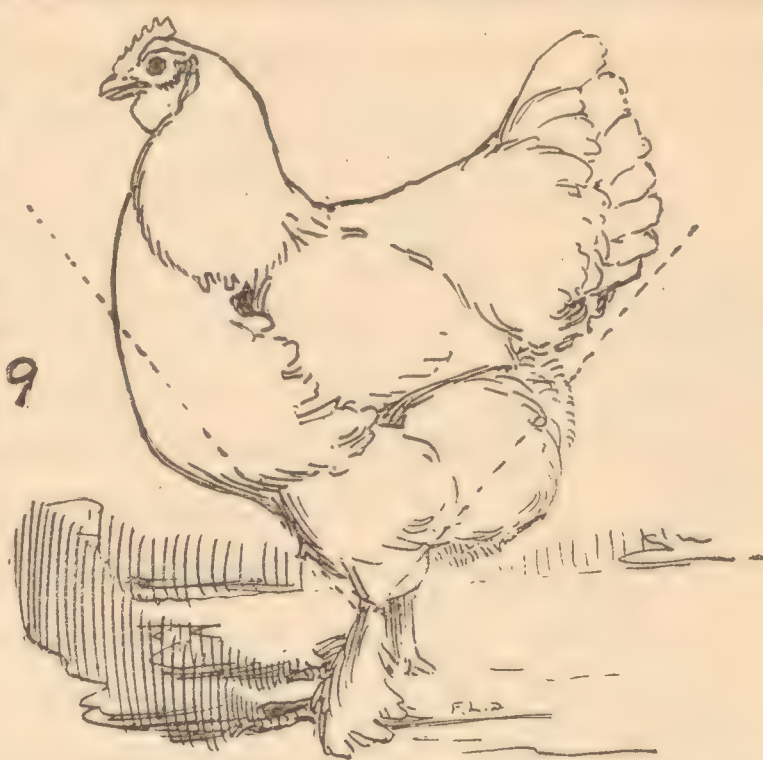
Nos. 9, 10, 11, show entirely too heavy in crop and entrails. No fancy points can do more to give the Langshan apparent balance than the tail. An ill-formed tail, out of proportion or poorly carried, changes the type of the bird to all appearance; so if show birds are sought,



this is a very important section; but the fuller the tail the fuller must be the breast, and the deeper the body, to harmonize. "Truworth," one of the best balanced birds I ever produced, if shorn of his extra length of tail and plentiful feathering about thighs, back and feet, does not ap-

pear finished. (Illustrations 1 and 2.) It takes long feathering throughout to give this bird his finished appearance.

The shoulders of the Langshan should be broad, and to balance this, the tail, when full and widespread behind, like an inverted V (Λ), gives the desired effect. This point is not commonly obtained, but a splendid appearing back and saddle follows. (Illustrations 3, 4 and 5.) Some Langshans that appear very well in side profile, fall far



short of this attainment. (Illustrations 6, 7 and 8.)

Illustrations 12 and 11 are a type which on the male side has made an imposing showing at many exhibitions of the past, but for real true Langshan carriage, is far from desirable—too low carriage behind, although the male shows a proud front. He has a sloping back and indifferent carriage of tail. These

types are generally found coarse in comb, coarse feathers, rather short on legs and are fair growers.

Nos. 10 and 9 show too square and heavy underneath: is more especially suggestive of the Cochin cross. Contrast these heavy, angular lines with the breast and rear lines of 1 and 5. This type are splendid feeders, quick to grow, early to lay and possess a very small per cent. of offal, and in the show room are always ready to show finestyle.



No. 13 is a fairly showy type. A trifle stilty and angular underneath and stretched up too high in front to balance well.



13

No. 14. Such is the indifferent type that has won under the indifferent judges. In the several sections separately, he appears to the novice as fair enough, but as a whole, he does not constitute a Langshan. Tail too small and legs too short; head and neck too thick at junction, too heavy behind and loose in fluff; yet in no separate section very bad. But symmetry all wrong. Imperfect to a Langshan fancier's eye. Not a "Langshan."



14

The Nigger and the Langshan.

"Look yer nigger, wha you got in dat yare bag? You struggle mighty hard ober it."

"Now, Jeff, you jes shet you mout fore any one here you, for it am one of doze Lanshanhie roosters what Mr. Smith keep down at 'West End.'

"Come yer, Jeff, le me tell you 'bout it. You know what I tole you yesday late, and you 'fuse to go on dat chicken hunt; well, I just make up my mine to go anyway, widout you, fo' I hear dem chickens

of Mr. Smith wort \$10 a piece and no use for to run round yer laying yer clutch on so much bud when one single one goin bring mo money dan whole 5 dozen common fowl. Please God I gone dere, and dis yer feller been setten right on de doo step, where he been lock out for de night. I made one grab at he neck and choke him, but when I gone to raise him up, Aur! aur! child he weigh so much, he jus as much as one man can bring way widout being ketched. So I got him right in yer. Now, Jeff, you take him out dis bag and carry him down to Mr. Brown, and tell him Mr. Smith sen him roun and see if he don't wan't buy him for \$10, for it am his 2d prize bud which win at de big chicken show down in Charleston, and dat he score 96 pints, (now be sure to put great stress on dat score, Jeff) but he got no more use for him, for he so big he done kill Mr. Gadson's Ingine Game, an he own Leghorn rooster, and he frade he kill all de uder rooster he got in de yard, and Mr. Brown 'e buy him right off.

Dot nigger which look after Mr. Brown's buds, tells me dem Lanshanhie fowl is de greatest bud dot ever walk, dey dont eat too much, like some of dese big bud, and Lay! why man, dey tell me dese fowls lay eggs big as your head, and lays dem eberv day, too. Dey is good setters, too. One ob de hens sit down de uder day and hatch out tree settin eggs and I dont believe she git up yet. I aint gine to take any more risk teafin such fowl, for I might git kill, but honey, I gine to buy a sitten of dem eggs if I *hab* to take a whole week pay to git em."

Summerville, S. C.

The Illustrations on the cover of this Catalogue are pronounced by experts to be "works of art." They are "pen and ink" sketchings from life and were executed by one of our members, FRANKLANE L. SEWELL.

White Langshans.

What are they? This is a question that is being asked by thousands of the fanciers, breeders and farmers of the country.

I have bred Langshans for the past 13 years, and have spent time and money in importing and perfecting this noble breed of fowls; and I believe I know the characteristics of them as well as most of the breeders. I have made a close and careful study of the *pure* White Langshan as well as the *so called* White Langshans, and whatever statement I may make in this article will be from what I *know* to be *facts* concerning the *pure article*. My statements may not agree with the ideas of some of the old veterans, who have never bred a White Langshan in their lives, but of this I care nothing. The White Langshan is here to stay, and it occupies a place that *is not* and *can not* be filled by any other breed on the list.

As to the origin of the Whites, there is not and can not be but one answer. They came from the Blacks as "sports." They are found in China, and have been imported into this country from there. They have sported from the Blacks which were imported direct from China. They have sported from the Blacks that were bred in this country direct from imported birds, and from birds that never run for a moment of their lives with any other than pure Langshans. These sports have been bred to white birds imported direct from China, and by a few honest breeders have been kept strictly pure.

These breeders recognized in this new breed the "ideal" fowl, the fowl for the million. A fowl of large size, extra table qualities, hardy constitution, and a veritable "egg machine." Of this last quality I can not, or rather dare not, tell the whole truth, for were I to tell all

that I know of the egg producing qualities of the White Langshan, I fear I might be accused of "stretching the truth." However, I will venture to say this: Up to the time I commenced breeding the White Langshan, I was fully satisfied that the Blacks would lay more eggs in a year than any other fowl known, but the Whites are better layers than any Blacks I ever saw. I am aware that this is a strong statement, but it is a fact that I can prove by any one who has bred both varieties of the pure article. In fact, it seems almost incredible that any fowl can lay so many eggs as the White Langshan does.

Last winter (1890 and '91) I had pens (10 birds) of White Langshans that for weeks at a time gave me as many eggs as there were hens in the pens, and this with no extra care or feeding. I believe that my own experience with the pure White Langshan is the same as that of others, and that all will agree with me as to their laying qualities.

The White Langshan, like the Black, has white skin and beak, slate-colored legs, bottoms of feet pink or flesh-color, and a white plumage throughout. In all other points they resemble the Blacks.

The demand for the Whites has always been far ahead of the supply, and high prices have been obtained for them, and many inferior specimens, as well as impure ones, have been sold; which, of course, has done the breed no good, and has caused some to claim that all of the White Langshans were mongrels. There would be as much reason in saying that because there are many impure specimens of any breed, all were mongrels. If buyers are particular to make every breeder prove where his stock comes from, and buy nothing of any man who does not

prove, to his entire satisfaction, that he has the pure article, this impure stock will soon be unknown. The pure White Langshan will win the race in the end, and win on its own merits, and in a few years we will see those who are so anxious to kill the breed now, breeding them, as in the case with the Blacks. We know of old breeders who have done their best in the past 12 or 15 years to kill the Black Langshan, and are now breeding them and giving them the first place on the list.

Let each one of us make it a special point to improve in every possible manner this new breed, and breed from only such specimens as are extra fine, and sell only such birds as we would breed from.

Let us not count the dollars we can make on them, but rather let us strive to see how near perfection we can breed this "best fowl on earth," THE PURE WHITE LANGSHAN.

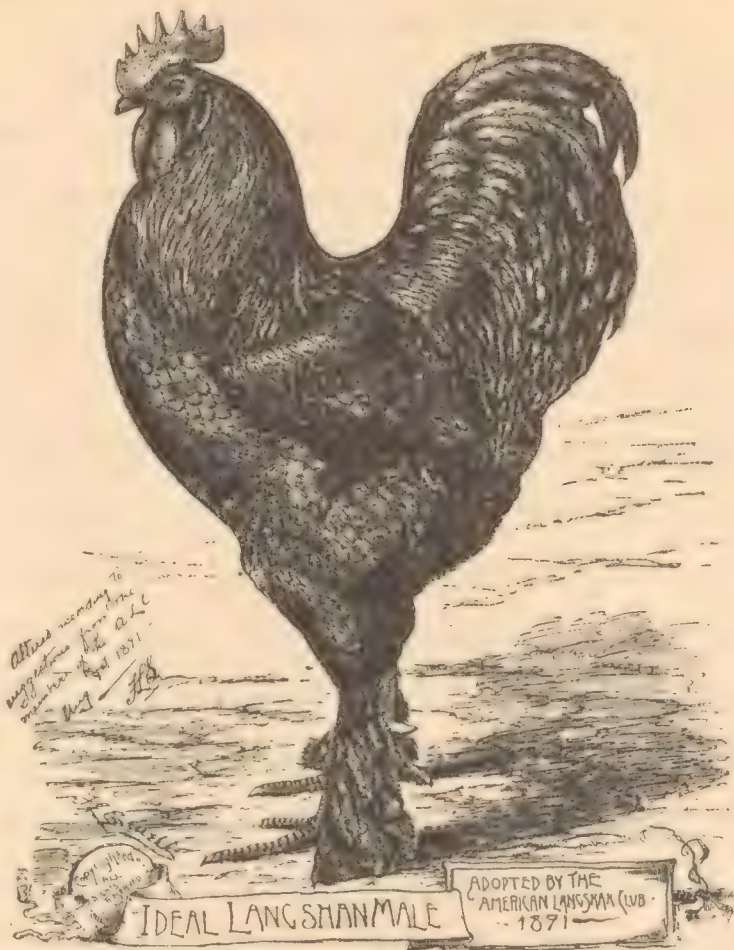
Fraternally and truly yours,

A. A. HALLADAY.

Bellows Falls, Vt., July, 1891.

Are you a member of the American Langshan Club? And if not, why not? We are running this club solely for the benefit and improvement of the breed. Our officers get no pay—our members no perquisites. We have published and distributed during the year 1891, over 5000 Catalogues, 2000 last spring, and 3000 this winter. We want every honest breeder of pure Langshans to join our club. We want your assistance, your co-operation, your dollar, we want *You* to join the club, to work with us, and in this Catalogue you will find our rules, application blanks, etc. The Langshan fowl was *never* as popular as it is to day and the American Langshan Club has been the means of bringing the breed up to its present position. Our Club has doubled its membership in the past year, and we have only just begun. For further particulars, write the Secretary.

If **You Are** in need of anything, from a wire fence up to a White Langshan, don't fail to consult the *advertisers* in this book, first last and all the time.



Members, Attention!!

The above is our "*Trade Mark*," and every member of our club should have one of these electrotypes for use on envelopes, note, letter and bill heads, ads, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of \$1.00.

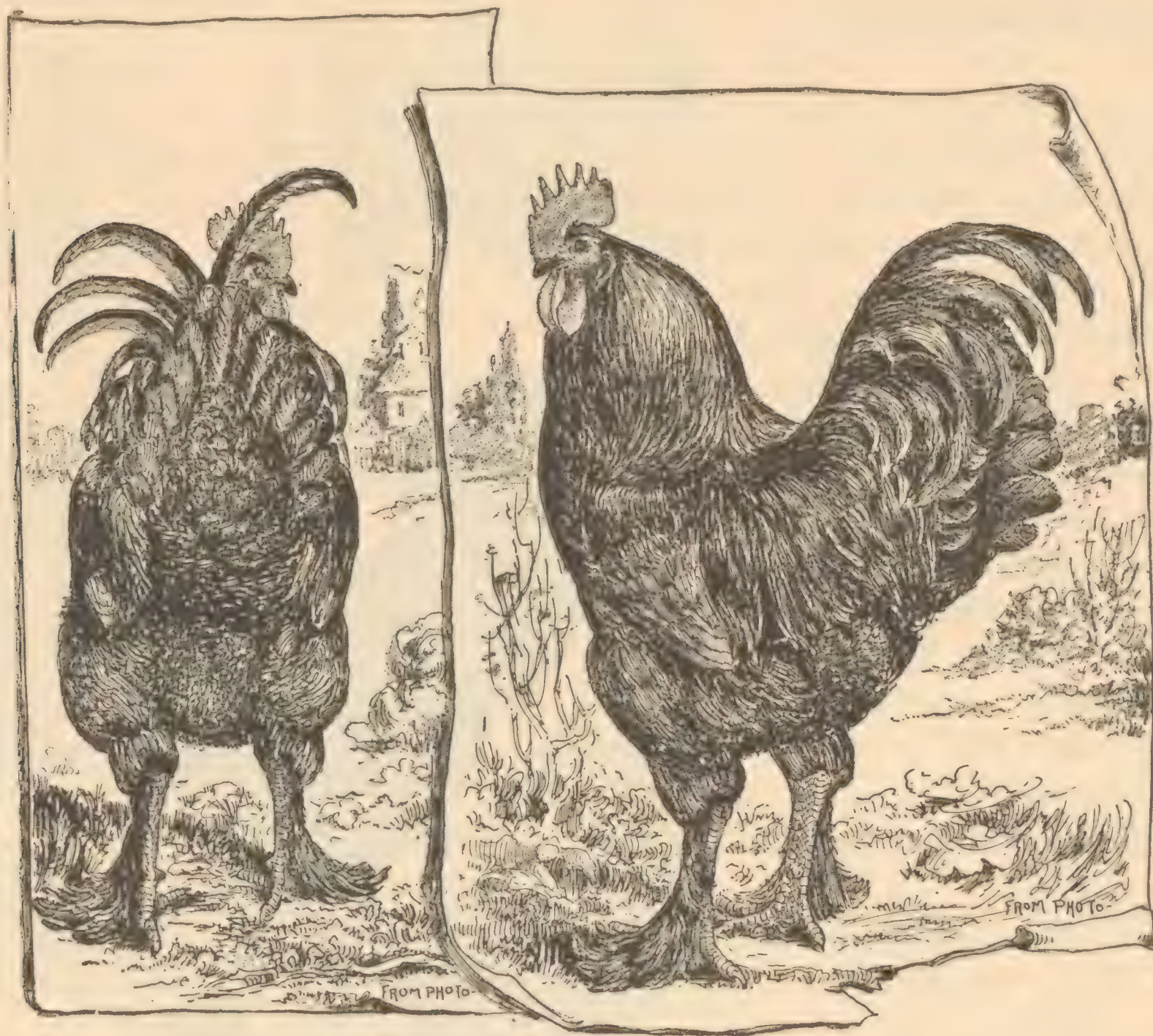
WILLARD P. SMITH, Sec'y.

Passaic, New Jersey.

Of course every breeder can't afford to have "*Life Sketches*" made of their birds, but to those who can we would say that Sewell's sketches from life are a popular means of advertising, and attract the best class of buyers. To members who cannot afford this we offer the *next* best thing—our "*Club Cut*" for \$1.00 or any club sketch in this book at low rates. We believe in *illustrating* every time.

In a recent letter from England. Miss A. C. Croad writes: It may interest American fanciers to know that Mr. Harrison Weir, the eminent animal painter and Ornithologist, is bringing out a work on breeds of poultry generally. This book will contain a true and faithful account of the Langshan, in a condensed form. The study of such a work would give Langshan breeders and others an opportunity of making comparisons from a reliable source.

Note.—If this Catalogue is of no use to you, kindly give it to some friend that is interested in chickens. If you know of *others* that are about to commence breeding thoroughbred poultry, or are interested in Langshans, send the Secretary their name and address and a copy of this Catalogue will be mailed them. While we have several thousand copies to distribute, we want them all to fall in fertile soil.



Langshan Tails.

BY F. L. SEWELL.

These studies from photographs very clearly portray the characteristic back, and tail especially, which marks the true Langshan. It is a difficult tail to produce on such a large bird; so is the close feathering which the Langshan possesses, an unusual feathering for birds of such size; but all who have given the matter close study, have noticed how much quicker birds of long feathering are to mature; also, how much more active and vigorous the breeds having long, close and hard feathering are than the short, fluffy feathered breeds.

All are familiar with the side view appearance of the Langshan, and have noticed the concave back, with its graceful sweep up on to the tail, which is so noticeably well spread, but the attention has not been heretofore so forcibly directed to that characteristic of the tail which gives such an apparent width to the saddle and coverts, and that peculiarity is the width of the tail at its lower sides. This is emphatically called for in the wording of the Standard, when it reads, "Well spread at the base." The rear view of the above very plainly illustrates

this. The standard calls for a good length of tail — "Sickles ^{six} or more inches beyond the tail proper," which means a tail about fifteen inches long. Few birds have ever attained this length, but when reached by a bird carrying a full, upright tail, it is an exceedingly attractive feature. These portraits show "Superb II," as he was at eight months old. "Favorite I," (the grandsire of "Superb II,") possessed, as a cockerel, sickles so stiff as to be considered faulty, but as a cock, with the length that came with adult plumage, his tail showed an elegance exceptional. The progressive fancier should not be satisfied with any ordinary development.—*Poultry Monthly*.

Langshan Breeders can secure new Electros of any picture in this book (except Club cut and private plates), by paying cost of same. Apply to Secretary, for information.

The Langshan breeders have appointed a committee to settle all grievances between buyer and seller. In other words the Langshan Club protects its members. A good move.—*Poultry Chum*.

Difference between railroad ticket and egg? One is always good until its used. 'Tother isn't.

Ten Reasons.

You ask me for an article on Langshans—a short article. And there's the rub. If, in a *short* article you expect me to tell of all the good qualities of the Langshan—of their beauty, their grandeur, their unrivalled economic qualities—I fear I will fall short of the mark. I have bred them for years. I have studied closely their superior qualities (they have no *inferior* qualities); I have compared them side by side with all the leading varieties in the Standard—and I find

1. Their eggs are generally fertile, and hatch large, beautiful chicks.

2. The chicks are strong and vigorous, grow rapidly, and consume but a small amount of food compared with other large varieties.

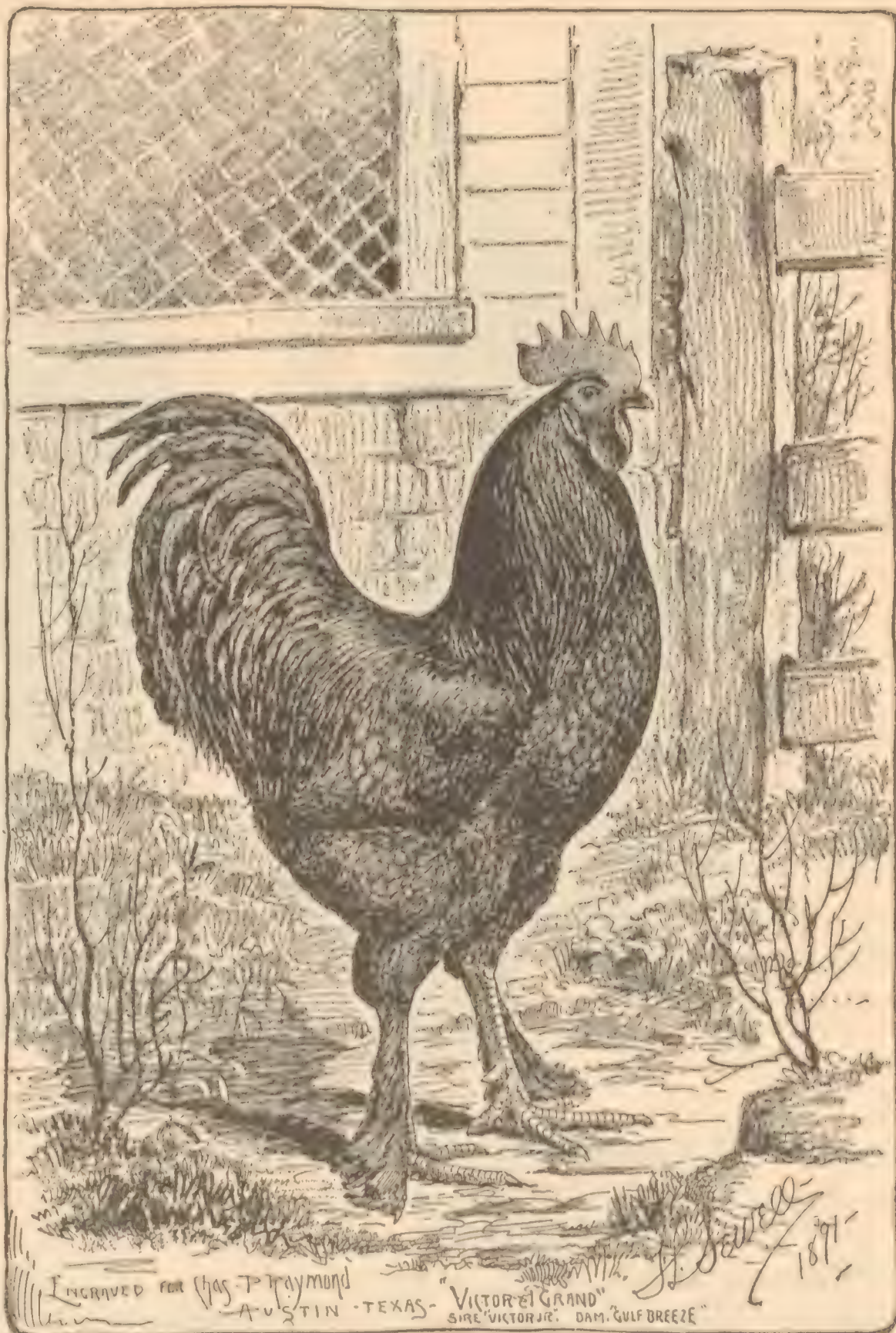
3. The pullets commence to lay early, and keep it up with amazing regularity for months and months at a time before showing any inclination to set.

4. The flesh of the Langshan is white, tender and juicy, and surpasses in its flavor and fineness of grain any other fowl.

5. They are the most active of any of the larger breeds, and if allowed their freedom are persistent foragers.

6. They are independent and can flourish under more rough treatment than any other variety, the Mediterranean breeds not excepted.

7. They have a stamina and physical strength that enables them to always look bright and fresh under the closest confinement.



8. Their elegant beauty, their graceful bearing, the harmonious blending of perfect symmetry with all other physical points, makes them admired by all who have an eye to beauty, pure and grand.

9. Few breeders, if any, have ever given them up after once testing them. When once introduced into a yard they are never displaced by any of the old favorites nor by any new fangled booms.

10. They are the acme of success as show birds, and no poultry exhibition is complete without the presence of the noble Langshan, and they invariably command that profound admiration which they so justly deserve.

I have given you ten reasons for my love of the Langshan. I could give you twice ten more, but you asked me for a short article and here it is.

CHAS. P. RAYMOND.

Austin, Texas.



The Langshan Fowl.

JUDGE ABEL F. STEVENS.

In all the history of chickendom, no variety of domesticated fowls has ever increased in such wonderful popularity as has the "Lordly Langshan," and that wholly from their sterling merits. And these we epitomize as—

First—Beauty, and their very attractive appearance, for no handsomer *colored* fowl graces the breeders' yards than a beautiful Langshan in full plumage.

Second—Early maturity. No breed of of their size and weight, at full maturity, will grow as fast, feather as young, and develop as rapidly.

Third—Productiveness. Of all the Asiatic family none begin laying as young. No better winter layers. The peer of all, without a rival in its class.

Fourth—Superior quality of flesh. No variety of the larger kinds equals them for the table, either as broilers or roasters, their flesh having a flavor of its own,

equalled by few and surpassed by none.

Fifth—Economic qualities. They combine more of these with fewer faults than any other of the large varieties, and their reputation is fully established as the large fowl for the farmer or the fancier, for their beauty, their precocity, their productiveness and their many superior economic qualities.

Such is our verdict of the noble Langshan, after having been an importer and breeder of them for over twenty years, we having received the first lot of Langshans that ever came to America direct from the Langshan district in China, through the kindness of a cousin, an American missionary stationed in that district, and from the same source have received several fresh importations.

From the Fanciers' Journal.

Mr. I. K. Felch, who is probably one of the oldest of the veterans in the fraternity now living, has lost none of that decided vigor and forcible expression, which is commonly defined as "character," in his utterances of the present time. Felch of forty years ago is Felch of to-day. Recently he delivered an address on Poultry for Profit, and the following are a few extracts:

"Then what has the experience of thirty years demonstrated are the best breeds upon which to rely in producing a food supply? Do I err when I say the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are the breeds whose use in this department is universal? This being the fact, do I risk anything of reputation for truth in declaring them the best. But this is only half the question, for the egg product is of greater importance than the meat. What is the demand of the times if it is not for large, dark-shelled eggs? From what breeds do they come? In this do I err when I say from the Brahmas, the Langshans and the Plymouth Rocks? To produce a layer of eggs we have to produce a broiler of her for meat, and you may ask me here in New England why I name the Langshan in preference to other Asiatics. To which I say, they are the only rival the Light Brahma has among the larger breeds as producers of large, dark-shelled eggs, so alike that no expert can tell them apart. But you say their meat is white, and not appreciated in the Boston market. Does this prevent you from caponizing all the males not desired for thoroughbred purposes, and disposing of them in Philadelphia, where as capons they demand the largest price?"

Save half you earn and you will be rich.

Raymond's Ideal.

This is an outline of the female illustration by Mr. Sewell, except that I have narrowed the neck, dropped the line of back a fraction, slightly decreased the fullness of breast, and changed the thigh and hock so as to make them appear more in harmony with the graceful outlines of the other sections. I have also slightly decreased outlines of leg and toe feathering. I think the head should be a fraction longer and the comb very slightly increased in size, as in their present dimensions they resemble too closely the head comb of the cochin hen.

The outline below is a fair representation of "Victor el Grand," as he appears at fourteen months old. The engraving by Mr. Sewell represents him at ten months old, and is a good picture of the bird at that age. I think the outline below



is a slight improvement on the ideal male of Mr. Sewell's sent me for my suggestions as to changes.

These suggestions are intended as no reflection on Mr. Sewell's work, but are simply my ideas as to where improvement is possible in both male and female illustrations sent for my criticisms. Mr. Sewell makes grand pictures, and the Club profiles are certainly splendid representations of our favorites.

\$75.00 for One Setting.

THE LANGSHANS LEAD THE RECORD.

From the first importation of Langshans into America, the late Henri Lock paid the above sum for the first setting of eggs laid by them.

A. F. S.

Woodside Poultry Farm, Aug., '91.



*Yours &c.
Chas. P. Raymond*

The Show Pen.

JUDGE J. A. SANDERS, ENGLAND.

American judging differs somewhat from English judging, and a *sure* winning Langshan in England is not a sure winner in America, and this cuts both ways. Our ideals and types of the females are pretty much the same, but on the males the difference is more noticeable. Although some fanciers prefer the English style of Langshan to the American, I certainly must compliment the breeders of America

in producing a better type, and also on their attention to minor points, which my brother fanciers in England are apt to overlook. When a bird is in the show pen it plainly shows its small defects, especially so when handled and examined by the keen eyes of those interested. Take, for instance, the *comb* of one of your

winners. I can see by the photo before me it forms almost a half circle, is neither too large nor too small, of fine texture, with perfect, even serrations, and five to five and one-half points. Oh, my! what show would a large, beefy comb with seven to eight points, have against such a perfect one?

The *size* of a bird with us is more important than gloss, or rather green sheen or metallic lustre (which can be improved by confining the Langshan in semi-darkness a few weeks previous to showing).

Style, or carriage, next, should be

smart, military, "all there," or "stand off," style.

Eye. An honest, dark eye, or, as we call it in England, bull-eyed, with size and full of fire (your male ideal has the *true* Langshan eye).

Good uppish slant on back to tail. I should like to see American fanciers cultivate a shade more cushion.

Legs must be well up with pouter points. Middle toe long and "snakey," and outer toe well feathered down to the toe nail. Any vulture hocks, wry tails or

outer toes not feathered disqualifies.

* * * * *

The White Langshans are sports from the Blacks, without the faintest trace of any foreign blood. I say this positively, for I have bred grandest Whites from Blacks and also some grand *Blacks from my Whites*. The first prize Blacks in local class at Sussex show

were bred from my whites. This pair surpassed the first-prize winners in the open class, and were in fact the grandest birds in the show, yet Black Langshan sports from White Langshans. This may be one of the exceptions to the rule, which applies to all breeding.

I have seen as true a type of perfection in White Langshans as I have in Black, having bred some one hundred and fifty White Langshans, the majority of which were sent to America. Among them my £30 cock, the most perfect specimen I ever saw, and I am not surprised to learn



that he has won at every show he competed in.

The Ideal Langshan hen adopted by your club, I think, is perfect, but the Langshan cock requires (according to the English style) more cushion, sickle feathers to come further back, neck thrown back, top of head on a level with tail sickle, comb above the line, and leg feathering pouter type; that is well feathered, but close; not Cochiny in either body or feathering. I enclose

your "Ideal" altered to agree with mine, and I believe you will find it meets the approval of a large number.

Faithfully yours,

J. A. SANDERS.
Newick, Eng.

July 27, 1891.

If You Wish to Win.

Read carefully the articles in this Catalogue written by such able judges as Felch, Brown, S. L. Roberts, Abel F. Stevens, F. L. Sewell and Judge J. A. Sanders of England. Examine their sketches of Langshan type, and when you contemplate sending your birds to a certain show, knowing that this, that or the other judge will be there, just open this Catalogue and "read him up," then go among your Langshans and select your birds intelligently to comply with *his* ideas of a perfect Langshan. If you know the judge is particular on comb or tail, green gloss, back or toes, select out your best birds

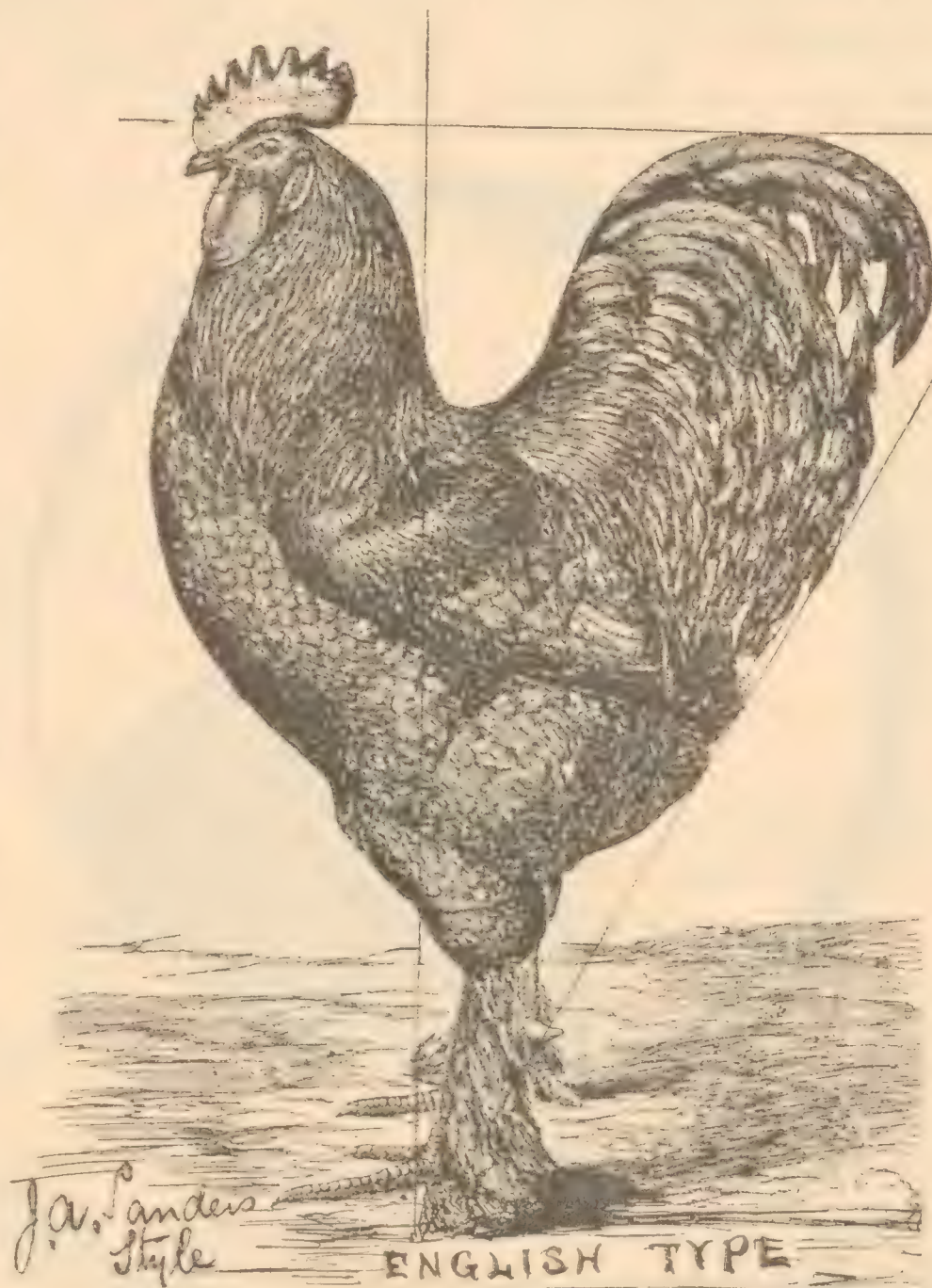
with these sections perfect, and if you succeed in suiting his fancy, his ideal, you will *win*, and that's what we send our birds to the shows for. That's my experience.

SECRETARY.

A Langshan Freak.

In the month of April, 1890, I sold to H. W. Grant of Vernon, Conn., a Langshan cockerel by which he hoped to improve

his flock of fowls, and thought nothing more of the matter until two weeks ago when I heard he had left off running with the hens and had adopted a flock of fourteen young turkeys, and was brooding them every night. I could not believe this story, and concluded to investigate for myself; so at night I went down to the farm to see the fun. A little before dusk I saw the old cock bird come up from the lots follow-



ed by the young turkeys and their mother. He seemed to be boss of the outfit, and after they had all been fed, he laid down on the grass and let all the young turkeys crawl under his wings. The old hen turkey roosted on a pile of boards, without a young turkey near her, and appeared perfectly contented. The young turkeys are now quite large, and to see the old Langshan cock lying on the ground with his wings spread out as far as possible so as to

let all the clutch have shelter is about the most ludicrous sight I ever witnessed. Quite a number of people have seen this sight and can vouch for the truthfulness of this story. For several years I have always been ready to swear that the Langshans are as good a breed as there is on earth, but I never numbered among the good qualities of the male birds the fact that they made good brooders.

GEO. L. MCLEAN.

Rockville, Conn., July 31, 1891.

Langshans as Pets.

This sketch was actually taken from life, and shows the affection, docility, if not the intelligence of the *Langshan*. One of the officers of the club is the happy possessor of a three year old daughter and a "pet prize rooster" (a winner at many a show). Both are about the same age. Ever since they could walk, their friendship began, and hardly a day passes but that the child feeds her pet. He will follow her around the lawn like a kitten until fed his portion. One day the little girl was missed, and after diligent search, was traced to one of the coops, into which she had crawled through the hole—and was found surrounded by the fowls feeding them pieces of bread out of her hands.

About three weeks ago the family were surprised to see the big Langshan walking across the lawn with the daughter holding on to the long tail feathers, using the sickles as reins. The old fellow did not know what to make of it at first, but now takes it as part of his "training." A veteran Langshan that has passed through three seasons' grooming and rubbing, posing and scrubbing, knows his duty too well to protest against force.

Club Members should all have the late 1891-2 *Club Cut*. Sold only to members, at \$1.00 each. Sent post paid on receipt of amount.



Experiments in Crossing.

Pen 1. Black Langshan cockerel to White Leghorn hens, chicks hatched 83 per cent black. 61 per cent lustrous black. 58 1-2 per cent blue legs and toes. 99 per cent feathered legs. Many chicks would pass for thoroughbred.

Pen 2. Black Langshan cockerel, 9 Plymouth Rock hens. 96 per cent *black*, well feathered legs 55 per cent blue legs and feet.

Pen 3. Black Langshan cockerel, 6 Partridge Cochins. 84 per cent black, all well feathered legs. 81 per cent blue and black legs. This showing satisfies me the Black Langshan is among the very strongest breeds, stamping their offspring unmistakably.

Leghorn cross makes the most symmetrical cross,

and apparently the most typical Langshan. Plymouth Rock cross makes fine chicks, round and plump, but in carriage more Rock than Langshan. Partridge Cochins cross made the best cross of all for general early sales, were square and solid looking, feathered well, after shedding their chicken fluff took on a beautiful mottled bronze color. Placing the chicks in the market side by side,

last cross outsold the others.

E. J. LADD.

Portland, Oregon.

Ladies are at last beginning to appreciate the aesthetic if not the table qualities of the Langshan, and the Secretary has it "straight from Paris" that the very latest fashion in ladies' out-door neckwear—boas, mufflers (or whatever you call them), are now being extensively made of *Langshan feathers*, the soft neck, hackle and saddle feathers and tail coverts, with their beautiful shades of metallic green and velvety black, setting off the poorest complexion, besides being warm, soft and light, less expensive and more showy than furs and plushes. They are also used in trimming jackets, and the wings as ornaments for hats and bonnets, prices varying considerably according to lustre, etc., the rich, green metallic feathering, with dark undercolor, commanding the highest prices.

The Paragon Ideal.

Truworth probably approaches nearer the ideal, which the originator of the "Paragon" strain had in mind than anything he ever before produced. The line of Langshans which he called the Goliaths he had worked on for some time previous to the first introduction of this type. The Goliaths he had bred as an "all round" bird, but the type was too ordinary to suit him and to meet the demand for the style which he saw was most needed by Langshan fanciers, viz., a perfectly balanced bird, Langshan in the *extreme* and which in no section reminded the eye of any other breed, but *strongly typified the Langshan only*; nothing modified or ordinary would do, the heavy type suggestive of the Cochin was wrong, their internal disposition was to take on fat too easily, their feathers were too coarse and fluffy, and comb too low in front to give that fine expression resulting from the perfectly balanced head. Then the angular lines of the Java-like type was to be shuned, and the long flowing lines to be sought. The country had plenty of the "all round birds" with angular lines and short feathering. The desire for something unique demanded extreme length of feathering, with the V shaped underneath and the high, full tail and short, concave back. The strong points of Truworth, are, first, a deep body; second, a full, round breast; third, a very small short head with evenly balanced comb; and 4th, the point which gives him flowing lines throughout and perfect balance, this is his long metallic feathering of the entire body, giving a very full arched hackle, a graceful sweep of back on to the tail which is well above the head; thighs and feet are also well covered. Truworth reaches very near this ideal. His three previous sires and dams had types pointing



to this result, but that Langshan devotee says he never expected to produce this bird so soon, as he wrote me "when you have seen Truworth you will have seen the Paragon type, and when you handle and see his disposition and easy manner in the show room, and know that it is almost entirely natural (not petted into him), you see a trait seldom found in birds and one worth a great deal in a show bird." Careful training we all know helps, but the bird must have a docile disposition to start with.

Paragon 4th while not quite so extreme in the type, is very near to it in both breeding and appear-

ance, both by same sire. For the female line of this strain "Fashion" is one of the best examples in shape and carriage. "Lady Greenville" (score 96 1-2 as a hen) and "Gem" are also two of its most typical productions.

STEPHEN T. LEA.
Cokesbury, S. C.

The Langshan Ideal.

"When the American Langshan Club was casting about for a suitable specimen as their ideal, they selected —sired by—bred by—as the model type of their ideal *Langshan* male." In answer to above (taken from a circular), and to many similiar statements and inquiries, I would re-

spectfully state that these club ideals, males and females, were taken from *no single breed, type or strain* but represent the best sections taken from the choicest living specimens. The artist, Mr. Sewell, by request, visited the Ontare, Windholme, Hempstead and many other yards, and personally showed me the result of his labors, pointing out where he had sketched the cockerel's head from this winner, back and body from that, tail from another and if one examines each section by itself they will be found to be as near perfection as pen and ink will allow. But to have different breeders claim the 100 points ideals were copied from their particular sire, type or strain is stretching it several points, for I have yet to see the bird that will score "perfection" except on paper. WILLARD P. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Langshan Ideals.

Written for the Catalogue by JUDGE S. L. ROBERTS.

Mr. Sewell comes as nearly to making one to satisfy my own personal likings as any of them. But I have yet to see as perfect a profile as I have seen a perfect Langshan specimen, the living ideal. Indeed, I have seen five specimens, three in the show rooms and two in the yards, that were better in harmony of all their parts taken as a whole than any profile I have had the pleasure of seeing. I speak of five—I readily recall so many; I may have seen more and venture to say many of the readers hear of have also.

The male ideal to be adopted by the American Langshan Club in 1891, as represented on a circular before me sent by the worthy Secretary of said club, is deficient, as I view it.

(a) In comb, it is front heavy, too beefy in front of eye, reaches over back too far, has too many serrations (Standard cut not ideal), is too Leghorny in contour.

(b) Neck is too short, and too pouchy in front of hackle, arches pretty strongly.

(c) Breast is all right from point of keel to high, but between hackle meet, and point of keel is pitched too far forward.

(d) The posterior is not far from correct, but the anterior being thrown out of balance by pouter breast causes the former to appear deficient.

(e) Wing is set on too far back, the point of secondaries reaching almost as far back as vent fluff extends, the bow should be just a quarter inch further toward breast; wing is not large enough for the true Langshan.

(f) Main sickles are too short, and at center of curve are not high enough.

(g) Toes appear to be too beefy.

(h) The profile is not a decidedly square one.

Excellencies. (a) Eye has the long upper lid, as the proper Langshan expression. (b) Back is ex-

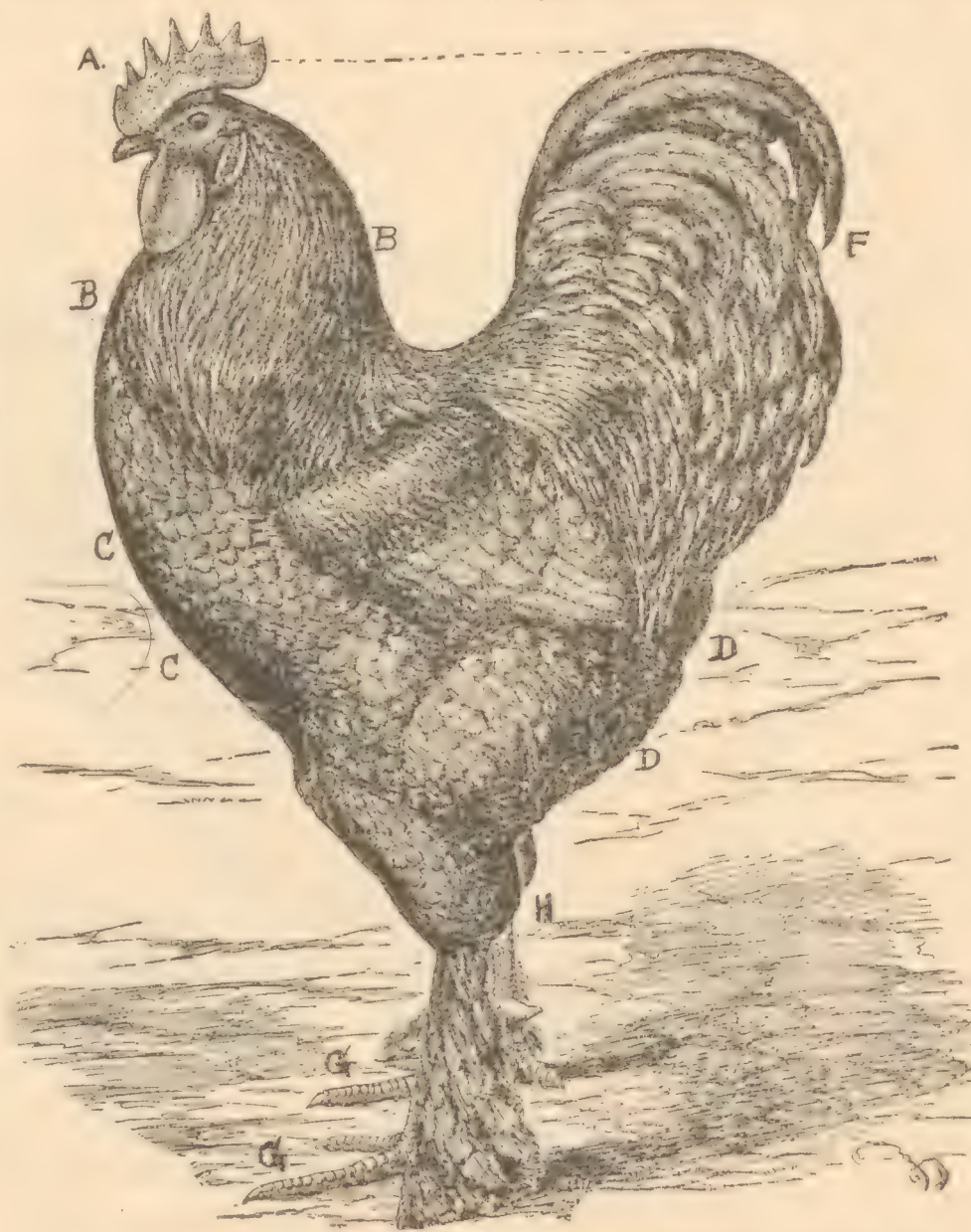
cellent. I am well aware that some prefer the back a little lower when saddle and sickles meet, a downward sweep from shell bone to tail, in other words—but such a one is not ideal or natural to the best bred specimen in nature. It is too true, however, that by improper matings, degeneracy of blood through inbreeding too strongly, and the forcing of issue at expense of bone structure, we see too many specimens in the show room with backs like the Black Javas.

(c) Lesser sickles, saddles, and main tail feathers are very good indeed. The tail would appear to be carried high, which is easily accounted for by the lack of length of neck. If there be one distinguishing section more than another that separates the

Langshan from the black Cochin, family it is this profuse, highly elevated, beautiful tail, when properly bred. The scant, pinched, drooping apologies so often seen, do not speak careful breeding or a knowledge of what the correct tail is. It is not, though, carried so fan-shaped as is the Brahma's tail, not rolled as is the Cochin's, not carried low as the Java's is essentially Langshan.

(d) Length of leg is correct. Short thighs and shanks belong to other than the breed in question, although stiltiness of course is, on the other hand, to be avoided.

In frontispiece is the adopted profile of female. Upon the whole it is a pretty fair one. (a) Would that such combs were more to be seen. Langshans as a rule have faulty combs and tails. (b) Wing again is too small and set too low, (wings too low set make the back too oval, where it should be bent). (e) In comparison with the male she is not fluffy enough, as the female is in nature much more fluffy than her liege lord. (d) Tail is good for the breeding of good tails on cockerels, but lacks smooth finish. I do not think the female tail of the Langshan in Philosophy of Judging is quite the thing, either, as it is too Brahmaish, but about half way between the two as to carriage would be better as well as to shape. (e) Breast is too full for an



inch under throat where hackle meets. This causes wing bow to appear set back too far (wing also droops too much at points). (f) Toes are too beefy. The long, slim, pointed toes, the upper part of which should be intensely black, is, or ought to be, essentially Langshan. (g) The eye is not nearly so good as is the male's. It is the Black Cochin eye strongly. (h) Neck is again too short, and not carried forward enough.

NOTES.

The prominent distinguishing sections in Langshans are :

Color and expression of eyes; length of neck and legs; length and profusion of tail; slimness of toes and color of feet and skin. In proportion as these or any one of them is deficient or Cochin like is the absolute purity of blood to be doubted. There are other minor sections that also denote Langshan blood, but the forgoing are most prominent.

A notable breeder of Black Cochins in the West last winter exhibited three females and one male out of about a dozen that had pink-white feet, white body skin, and Langshan colored eyes. I do not believe the breeder sought the mixture, but got it through some importation where stock was not pure.

Three years ago I saw no less than 100 so-called Langshans in a show room. In the 100 there were but six that carried the true Langshan type of eyes, tail, wing, feet and skin. All the others were mixtures, half Cochin, half Langshan and half Java. (Fanciers need to be on the alert.) Long, slim, stilty legs that are so close together as to quite touch at hocks are abominable. Short, squatty legs are not on good Langshans. Feathers on middle toes must go entirely. Low, oval backs show weakness of tissue. Pinched sterns and tails belong not to Langshans, but Leghorns and Javas.

Properly put up the Langshan back appears very short, and yet it is, upon handling, found to be a very long one. The downward slant back is not longer, though it appears to be.

This family carry deep keels, the distance from shell bone to lowest point of keel being great.

No breed known to fanciers are better winter layers, in a rigorous climate. Some say the chicks are delicate. I never found them other than hardy and the fastest of growers to broiler age.

The Eastern and Western types are thought to be different; in fact, they are not.

S. L. ROBERTS.

San Diego, Cal.

Sure cure for frosted combs—apply glycerine three times a day.

By the Editor of The Guide and Friend.

As a Market Bird.

There was a time, and there is yet to a certain extent, when white-skinned fowls did not command the ready sales in the market that the yellow-skinned ones did, but that prejudice is fast dying out where the Langshan fowl has been marketed. The broiler men in Hammonton, N. J., send considerable Langshan meat to the New York market, and are commended for shipping such fine stock. The truth of the matter is just this: There is no fowl bred for for the table that will give finer or better meat than the Langshan, and the turkey taste of the flesh is what suits the average epicure. Langshan crossed on Plymouth Rocks gives the finest roasters, and Langshans in their purity furnish a most excellent broiler.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

Langshan---Turkey.

Last Thanksgiving, having arranged to have a family gathering at my home, I purchased a tender hen turkey. At the last moment, finding our party would number sixteen, I started down town to buy two more turkeys. On my way I passed a chicken man's place—we'll call him Smith for short, and he asked me where I was going in such a hurry, and on my explaining, he told me to try some of his *Turkeys* (Langshans), and without further argument he went into one of his yards and soon came out with two as large and grand looking birds as I ever saw. In vain I protested they were too good to eat. "Bosh!" said he. "One has a crooked comb and the other poor toe feathering," and with that he chopped off their heads and asked me to give them a fair trial against the turkey. Well, we did, and no favors. The turkey and two Langshans were cleaned, washed, dressed and roasted. All tipped the scales at about nine pounds each, the Langshans a trifle smaller and looking like young turkeys, with truffles and dressing, cranberry sauce, etc. But the surprise came when we commenced carving, the tender skin of the Langshan being hardly thick enough to hold the delicious, juicy meat together. I wish I had preserved all the comments and praise, remarks and surprises this feast created. All were critics, and each was loud in its praises, and said that the equal of Langshans was never placed before them.

J. H. CANNON.

Passaic, N. Y.

Black, White and Blue.

During the past four years I have bred several standard varieties of fowls, including Cochins, Games, Langshans, etc.—but none of them have given me the satisfaction and pleasure my Langshans have. This spring I added 3 more yards to my “poultry farm,” one pen each of Black, White and Blue Langshans.

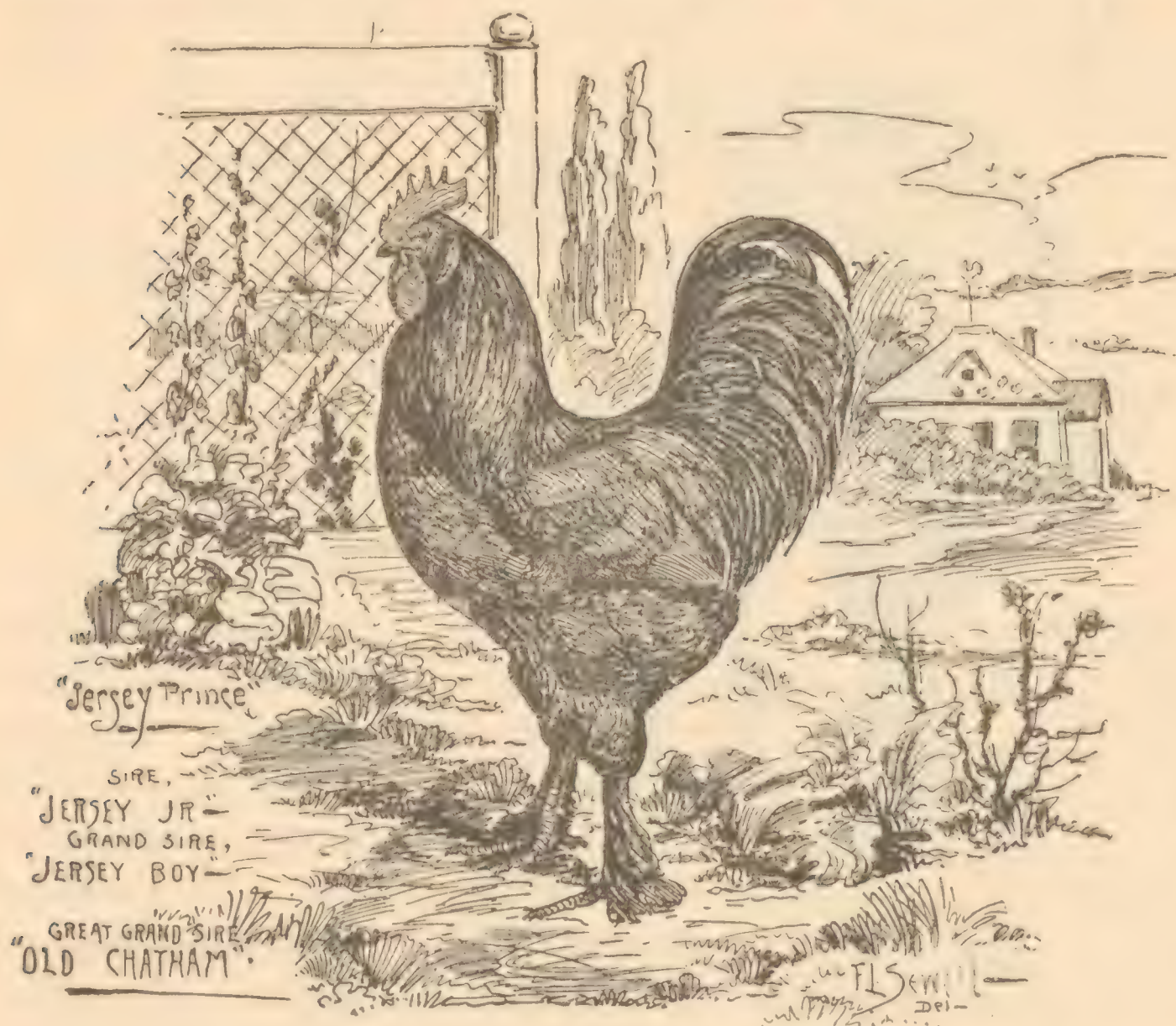
In my opinion a more graceful and active fowl than the pure Langshan does

beauty, the Whites will have many admirers, being, I guess, the only large breed that can boast a tail, tender skin, and wonderful laying qualities.

My yard of Blue Langshans attract more visitors than all my other varieties, and these odd looking cousins of the Blacks and Whites certainly do look “Chinese,” and a flock of these reminds one forcibly of a “Maltese Cat ranche.” They have the Langshan characteristics, and are a lavender color, and breed quite true. As I don’t set birds costing me \$30 apiece can’t pass on their table qualities.

—:—

If you need information, or Catalogues, write to the Secretary, but if it’s real *live Langshans* you’re after, address any Club member or advertiser in this book. They *all* have good stock, and your postage will be wasted if you expect the Secretary to do the choosing. He was selected to that



not exist. I have spent many a pleasant hour watching the movements of a yearling cockerel; how attentive he was to his mates. Jersey Prince was his name, and no prince ever carried a prouder head. He knew he was a thoroughbred—a high stepper, and his every action betokened life, style, activity. So tame we could rub his back, so proud that he carried his tail as high as his head,—and so game he’d rather fight than to eat.

While the Blacks are my choice for their

office for his ability to raise *Langshans*—ON PAPER—and not to boom any breeder’s strain or show favoritism.

5000 catalogues at 4 cents each would be just \$200 expense on mailing *alone*, during the year 1891, and this does not include the hundreds of letters answered, yet not one breeder in 10 takes the trouble to enclose a stamp. 2 cents is a small matter, but it amounts to quite a sum in the aggregate. A word to the wise is sufficient.

(Written for the Catalogue.)

Remarks by Judge Brown,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Langshans are indeed a noble breed of domestic fowls. They came into prominence in this country on short notice, and their sterling merits and true worth have more to do with their popularity today than any "booming" they have received. Langshans possess a distinctive type probably in as prominent a degree as any pure breed of poultry we have. Besides their strongly defined characteristic type, their brilliant, glossy black plumage, their truly majestic carriage renders them exceedingly handsome, and they are at once objects of admiration by all who behold them. There is nothing of an ordinary character about the appearance of the lordly Langshan cock. He always looks a real gentleman of considerable importance, clad in the finest broadcloth. The very shape of the hen is a graceful portrayal of style, and denotes the business look of a staid matron. Of all the larger breeds the Langshans are without doubt the most active and their utility qualities are excelled by none. I have found the chicks to be remarkably rapid growers, feathering considerably sooner than either Brahmas or Cochins, and the pullets commenced laying earlier also. These facts I

learned while testing them with Brahmas and Cochins hatched in the same nest, and all raised together and fed alike. I was strongly prejudiced at the time in favor of the Light Brahmas, but practical facts dissolved my prejudice and admiration took its place. I found the Light Brahmas which had stood that great test, *time*, and maintained their supreme popularity for so long, at last had worthy comparison.

Even with the senseless prejudice that

pervades some section of our country against black plumaged poultry, the Langshans marched into the front ranks of popularity in a remarkably brief period from the time of their introduction—and seem destined to remain there—*perfectly at home*. I have yet to hear of any one who has tried Langshans that were disappointed; on the contrary, all voluntarily praise their good qualities. The numbers enter-



ed at our large poultry shows afford evidence of their popularity. The display at Charleston, S. C., last winter was a magnificent sight. I noted particularly their wonderful uniformity. More than two long rows of coops across the hall, and then on the stage were two large coops containing about 20 cockerels in each. I was admiring them, and in the midst of my silent admiration, I was notified, "Brown you will please commence your judging by

taking the Langshan class." "Great Peter," I said, "judge them all?" Yes, such was fate's stern decree—all the big classes shoved on me. I commenced thinking by the time I got through I would have my fill of Langshans—but the last one I handled I had to acknowledge I examined with undiminished admiration and I *had not* tired of them. The uniform excellence of the specimens was enough to keep any man's enthusiasm and admiration at fever heat. Were I to keep but one breed—I rather think I should tie to Langshans.

Fraternally yours,

G. O. BROWN.

Baltimore. Md.

Seaman, Kirby, Peters.

Who won the first great show at New York and New Orleans? Our quiet ex-secretary, Robert Seaman.

Who carried off all the honors at the Boston and Buffalo exhibitions? That old veteran of the show room, E. P. Kirby; and who surprised the "fancy" at the last Madison Square Garden show? Genial Samuel T. Peters.

A big poultry show would look lonely without this "trio" on deck with their lines of "colored troops," and the Langshan isle would appear deserted were they "off their beats." Yet now, when we really need their articles and advice, we go to press without a line. These *quiet* fellows, that don't say or write much, must do a *heap* of thinking and breeding.

Where is Bro. Kirby's article on: "How to mate, breed and win." Or Seaman's note on how to "get there" in the show room and Sam Peters' letter on "what I *don't* know about Langshans?" Had they only given us some points on "Pulling the Ropes," or divulged the secret of how they can (year after year) sell their *best*

birds at the shows, yet come up smiling the next season with *better* ones, or explained how they train their winners to "Pose" like tin soldiers—or how they always manage to produce Langshans with that wonderful green gloss and style.

Yes, had they but given us the receipt for making that wonderful mixture (that little vial of Cod liver oil?) a single drop of which will make the combs and wattles glow like coals of living fire. Had they even contributed *that* much towards educating the coming fanciers, we would have placed their names at the head of the list, next to Uncle Isaac, and Miss Croad; but we see that the *show* pen has for them more attraction than the *ink* pen. While the names of Seaman, Kirby, Peters will not grace our contributors' column, we will make them "come to time" with a full page add. each, as a slight fine for neglecting their duties.

SECRETARY.

Bred them Thirteen Years.

You asked our opinion of the Langshan. As we have bred them since '78 and have twice thrown every other breed up for them, we must say that we have found *no bird* their *equal* as a general purpose fowl, being the best of layers and *very much the best as a table fowl*. There are no large breeds of fowls that in being compared to the Langshan as a table bird but would fall a long ways behind; besides, there is no bird of greater beauty, such majestic cocks and stately hens; they are or have been with us much more hardy than any other breed, feathering young, growing fast. All in all, we consider them the farmer's fowl and fancier's pride.

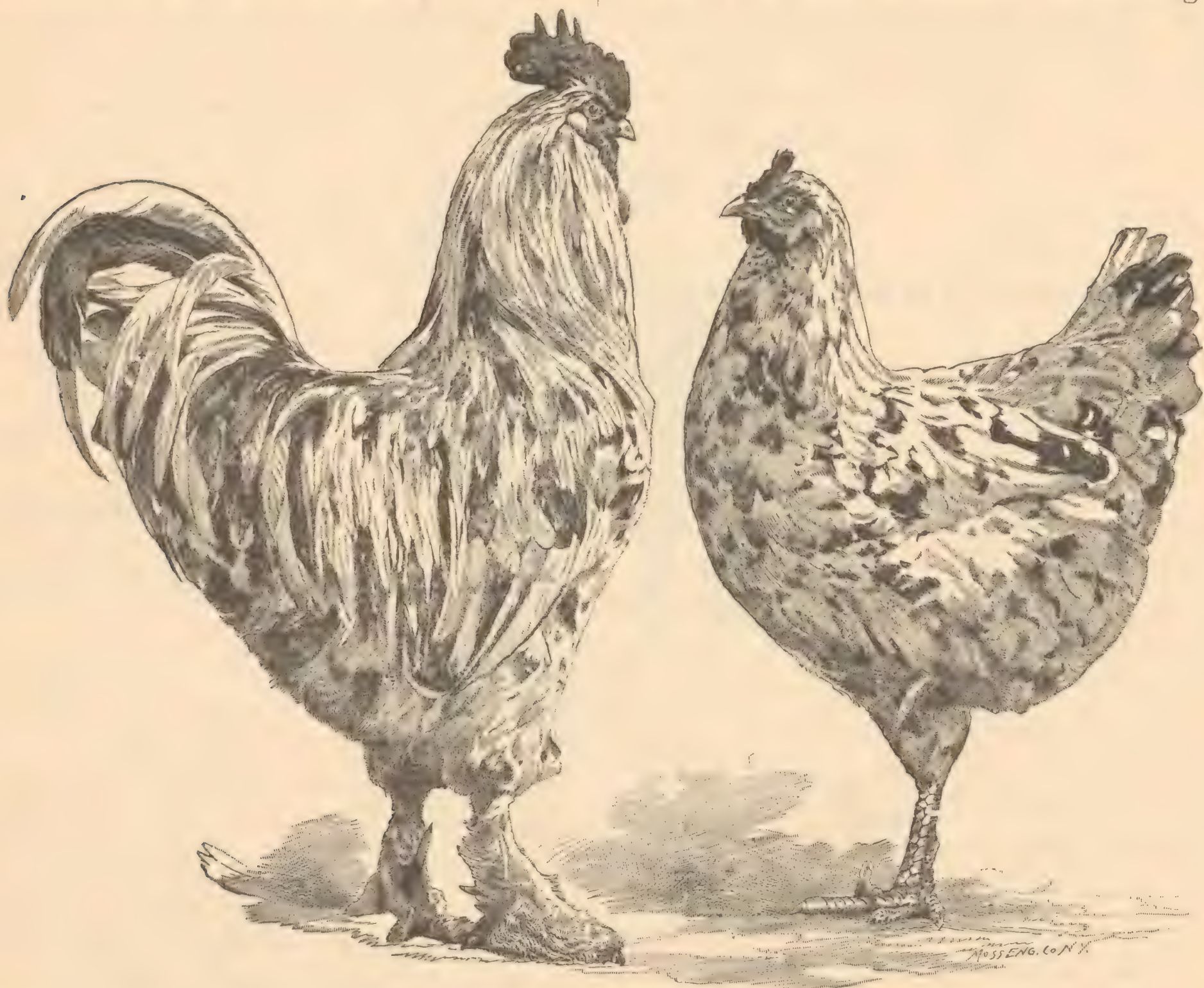
N. B. DANA, Radnor, Pa.

(Life member of the American Langshan Club.)

Mottled Langshans.

The Mottled Langshan is, in my opinion, a very beautiful fowl and one that will suit the fancy of many who do not like solid colors. Many jump at the conclusion at once on seeing them that they are simply a cross of Black and White Langshans; and possibly they may be, but does any one know of any Mottled Langshans that

pair I have raised a small flock of Mottles. The hen "Jessie," shown in the engraving, arrived here in December, 1890. She is a splendid specimen of a Langshan and promises well. She has been laying almost constantly since her arrival and has shown no desire to hatch any of her eggs yet. Her position (on one leg) when photographed is unusual for a Langshan; in fact, I do not remember ever seeing a



have been produced that way? If so, then any one who has both Black and White varieties may have Mottles also. However, mine were not made that way, at least not by me, but came from China with a consignment of Blacks and Whites. The cock shown in the engraving arrived here in February, 1889, and was then an adult bird and probably two years of age. A hen accompanied him, and from the

Langshan pose that way before. I can account for it only by supposing that "Jessie" knew that she was the most beautiful and altogether the best Mottled hen in the United States, and being possessed of a goodly portion of female pride and vanity, tried to look her prettiest when having her picture taken.

The Mottles, like the Whites, are not a *new breed*, but a *new variety* of Langshans

with all the characteristics of pure Langshans. They come direct from the Langshan district, where no other kind of fowls are raised. Like the Blacks, they are fine layers of good sized eggs, variously tinted from cream to chocolate. They are very attractive, showing to better advantage than either of the other varieties. I will answer any inquiries from those interested in these fowls, but will positively sell no eggs or stock.

H. G. KEESLING.

The Langshan in its Purity.

Coming, as the Langshan did, from heathen China, little was known of their previous history; pleasing to the eye, they certainly were; beyond this they were "strangers in a strange land"; no one heralded their coming, none to tell of the sterling qualities we have since discovered they possess; a letter addressed to the original importer (the late Major Croad) contained the following sentence: "The fowls I am sending you are very pure, their plumage is a bright, glossy black; I am told their flesh is excellent; the Chinese say they are allied to the wild turkey. They are valuable birds." Except their own merits, the above brief note of introduction was all they had to recommend them to the tender mercies of the English fanciers, who by the way, do not take to new varieties as do we on this side of the water. No sooner had the new-comer knocked for admission, at the door of the British fancier, than the call to arms went forth; and at once the forces of the fancy were arrayed against them; all sorts of abuse was heaped upon their unoffending heads. When shown in the Cochin classes, they were laughed at, for want of Cochin points; and when shown in their proper class they were called Cochins. We are told this opposition

came principally from the breeders of Black Cochins, who saw in the Langshan a formidable rival threatening their interests. Whatever may have been the motives that prompted their opponents, the fact remains that no efforts were spared to wipe the the Langshan out of existence. No breed has suffered such bitter opposition, and no breed has ever created more enthusiastic admirers than the Langshans. Perhaps a better idea of the prejudices the Langshan has been called upon to live down will be obtained by quoting from "The Langshan Fowl," by A. C. Croad—page 53.

"To show the uphill work we had at this time, we quote from two local papers sent us from Birmingham, after the show of 1879. One reported the Langshan to be a capital layer, but a bad table fowl; another, that one of the judges had been heard to say—that the Langshan was a good table fowl, but fit for nothing else." We who know the Langshan better, in these later days, can add our testimony to these reports as both right, as well as both being wrong. For whether it be from the sunny climes of California, or the extreme northern Provinces of Canada, under the varying climates and conditions that must necessarily take place in so vast a region, the same glowing accounts are heard, placing them in the front rank, both as a table fowl as well as producers of eggs; some of their admirers going so far as to back them against the non-setting varieties, as egg producers. More particularly is this the case in the colder countries. The deep, full breast with abundance of white, delicate meat of the Langshan cockerel has caused the visitors at our own table to mistake it for a hen turkey. The Langshan first found its way to the shores of America about the year 1877; from the first they appeared to have been well received. The

American fanciers were not slow to recognize that in the Langshan they had a new and distinct breed hitherto unknown to them. At once they began to gain steadily in popularity, until today they are acknowledged to be one of the very best all purpose fowls known to the fancy. It is not to be supposed that the Langshan attained its high position unopposed or that it had a mere walkover in the race for a place on this continent; here the gauntlet had to be run over again; unfortunately the temptation to cross with other breeds, and thus profit by the increasing demand for the Langshans proved stronger than the desire to maintain their purity with some. For this purpose the Black Cochin was again brought into use; to such an extent was this systematic crossing carried on that a few years ago one scarcely knew in what direction to look to find the pure, unadulterated article.

To rectify this state of affairs, to save a thoroughbred Langshan from becoming a thing of the past, to impress upon the fancy the fact that the Langshan has always been the loser when crossed with other breeds, to make all familiar with a description of the pure breed is the aim of the "American Langshan Club."

The Club has already accomplished much in this direction, and it is to be hoped will continue to do so, a task rendered comparatively easy by the distinctive characteristics of a thoroughbred Langshan.

E. M. CORMICK.

Newmarket, Canada.

And Still they Come.—Another application for membership just received and we are glad to welcome Bro. J. E. Munsen of New Haven, Conn., "on board." We are personally acquainted with this veteran fancier and his stock and know both will be a credit to the Club.

Many mysteries in nature
Remain mysteries yet,
But the best time to set a hen
Is when she wants to set.

The Black Langshan.

I have bred this grand bird for some three or four years, after having tried two varieties, neither of which gave me the satisfaction that I have found in the Langshan. In the first place, this fowl is a hardy one, and seems adapted to any climate. Secondly, as to economic qualities, I consider it far the superior of most other breeds, and taking into consideration the fact that it is but a few years since it was first introduced here, know of no other that in such a short space of time has impressed itself so thoroughly on the community as a good layer, as well as an excellent table bird. I have thoroughly tested both of these qualities to my own satisfaction. It is common to find breeds of poultry noted for some *one* especial excellence, such as Leghorns for laying, the Dorkings for their good table qualities, but it is a rare thing to find any one breed combining both the qualities that go to make up the essentials requisite to establish any variety permanently in public favor. For this reason, if for none other, the Langshan is steadily growing in popularity. But there are other reasons, especially to the fancier, why the bird has become popular. Let one take, for instance, a glance at a well bred cockerel in the yards as he stands proudly, with head and tail erect, breast thrown well forward, and with what we might aptly call a military step and air to him. Could any bird look more graceful, as he stands with tail feathers, neck hackle and saddle glistening in the sun, with the rich sheen of color that every shade of iridescent green is capable of producing? But there are Langshans and Langshans, and in my short review of the characteristics of this bird, I do not mean to be understood that I refer to anything but the bird in his purity. There are many that pass for Langshans that cannot be characterized as such on account of having a cross of either Cochin or Java blood in them. This can usually be discovered by yellow feet, or large, coarse heads, together with a logy appearance to be found only in the Black Cochin. I am glad to see that in the past year or two the Langshan breeders are assimilating to one uniform type, as shown by the cuts in the last number of the catalogue. There is no question but that a short, concave back in both sexes, but especially in the male bird, is one of the most desirable features to be attained.

Peoria, Ills.

R. T. NETTLE.

What bird picks grass as short as the goose?
Ans. The gander. Large field for discussion.
Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go.



Langshans down in Dixie.

There is no variety of thoroughbred fowls that is better adapted to the South than the Langshan, and none have made greater progress in the past few years than this grand variety which can justly lay claim to "Royal Blood." In fact, their rapidly increasing popularity can be said to be phenomenal, for there is hardly a breeder in the South today, of any prominence, but what breeds the Langshan; in some instances all other varieties have been given up that these descendants of Royalty may have undivided care and attention.

Look at that grand exhibit at the Great

International Show at Charleston last winter, which in point of quantity and quality was the largest exhibit of Langshans ever before exhibited in the world. and more, I believe the class, 144, was the largest of any other class ever exhibited in America. Why this great popularity?

Look at that long row of stately, majestic black fowls,—such rich, velvety black plumage, such bright red, glowing combs; is there a grander or more attractive sight in the show room?

Let us take another look, this time in the breeding yard. Oh! how grand that step, and erect the carriage; what broad breast; look at that flowing, widespread

glossy tail, that rich, velvety plumage with its green, metallic gloss in wings, hackle and sickles, each feather shining with lustrous beauty in the sunlight, add to this those bright red ear lobes, wattles and comb, and you have truly a grand sight.

Now let us peep in at the little chicks, how varied the colors, blue, black, white and canary. Could a bed of pansies be more beautiful? Then comes the real test, at two and a half months we find them on the table as broilers, how plump, how creamy white the skin, how tender, how delicate the flavor, and last the roast, the flesh so white, so firm and fine grained, the equal of the turkey, and not inferior to them in delicacy and flavor.

Surely this aristocratic decent of Royalty may be called the king of table fowls.

ROSS A. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C.

A. M. Allebach, New Bethlehem, Pa., has been breeding *Langshans* for five years past, and writes: They are without doubt the best all-round fowls in existence. As layers they have few equals and no superiors, are good, careful mothers, and when dressed for the table, they make a dish fit for a king. I have a Langshan hen that hatched a brood last July, attended her motherly duties, as a good hen should, for about four weeks, and then began laying, and still continued her motherly care for her chickens. After raising her brood and furnishing her clutch of eggs, she also took her usual rest, by laying more eggs, and continued on till late in fall. I endorse all that has been said in praise of the Langshan. May they grow more popular year by year is the wish of

Yours truly,

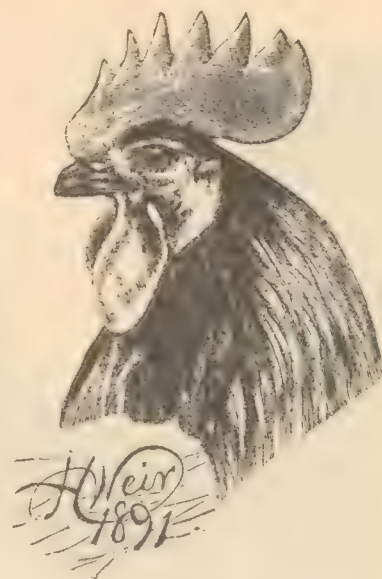
A. M. ALLEBACH.

New Bethlehem, Pa.

The Mann Bone Mill we like full well,
With bones it plays the "Dickens."
Our chickens eat the broken bones
And then we eat the chickens.
No soft shelled eggs are ever laid
By biddy at our table,
For every day she tries to lay
As hard as she is able.

In the language of our esteemed friends, the poultry editors, "see adv. on another page."

Langshans vs Orpington.



To more fully demonstrate Miss A. C. Croad's assertion that the Langshan imparts its characteristics to a *greater* or less degree, and wherever crossed, plainly showing itself, we herewith present an exact copy of a *prize winning Orpington* by Harrison Weir, London, England. The Orpington (see Miss Croad's article page 10) is made by crossing the Langshan with several other breeds, yet the "*Langshan blood*" shows itself so plainly that probably most of our many readers at first glance would take the above sketch to be a good likeness of a Langshan. A friend of ours "farmed out" a *black* Langshan cockerel and the next fall, on calling for some, was astonished to see a large flock of immense Black Langshan chicks (apparently) all coming from crossing this cockerel.

Knowing that the farmer never had a black hen on the place, he made enquiries and discovered that the "*apparently grand Langshans*" all came from this cockerel running with some Buff Cochin hens, and now the farmer boasts the finest Langshans in the country.

A supply of green food, cabbages, turnips, clover, etc., for winter use, will make your Langshans shine like a new tin pail (American tin).

In 1885 the United States imported 16,098,450 dozens of eggs. Looks as though more Langshan breeders were needed.

Langshanettes.

In looking over my egg record for the last 6 months, I find that the difference between the laying of 10 White Leghorn pullets and 10 Langshans was only about 4 per cent., or in other words the Langshans averaged 96 to the Leghorns 100 eggs. A very good showing for the Langshan as an egg producer.

In an old issue of the Catalogue, I find it mentioned that the female invariably controls the leg and toe feathering. My experience proves that the male has just as much, if not more, influence in determining the leg and toe feathering. I have also found that the white feathers in young Langshans instead of dropping out seem to turn black, and the down which very often appears on the middle toes, when hatched, seldom develops many feathers.

When Langshans become broody place them with a different male, and in a few days they will be laying again. It is better I think to let them hatch and raise a brood, as they will lay more eggs in the long run; because when broken up they only lay for a month or so and then want to set again.

We should lay aside all hobbies in considering this matter, and remember that these illustrations represent ideal specimens and not common Langshans.

JOHN M. GUION, JR.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 18, 1891.

The hen is immortal. Her son never sets.

Club Profiles.

OPINIONS OF LANGSHAN BREEDERS ON PROOFS
SUBMITTED FOR CORRECTION.

B. W. DALTON, Franklin, Mass., thinks the cut of Langshans very good; would, however, give more length of body to male.

J. E. BALDWIN, Southbury, Conn., says profiles are very good, but thinks tails are set up a trifle too high.

E. J. LADD, Portland, Ore., writes: While cuts are good, think male's tail a "leetle" more prominent than nature, and lower portion of breast not quite full enough. Cock appears trifle too leggy for adult bird.

H. E. CLARK, New York City, says: If adopted as the Club standard it will be impossible to con-

found them in any particular with the Coch-in. I think them about as perfect as it will be possible to obtain.

S. T. LEA, Cokesbury, S. C., observes: "I have no change to suggest on profiles, and hope this type will be adopted by our Club; it is simply the *true* (typical) type, and cannot be improved or modified, to my thinking."

E. P. KIRBY, East Chatham, N. Y., says: Profiles are the best Sewell has made yet. Cock is trifle too long on legs for an old bird, and tail carried too high; female would be perfect by slight trimming of lower tail coverts, fluff back, and breast a trifle.

CHAS. P. RAYMOND, Austin, Texas, writes: The cuts are good representations of the Langshans, especially the female. Cock's back a fraction short, tail most too upright, legs and thighs too long, thick and bulky.

A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Phil., is pleased with profiles and cannot see how they can be improved upon.

J. H. E. SCHULTZ, Mountainview, N. J., finds his *best* birds come nearest the Sewell profile, and is in favor of adopting the cuts as submitted.

BEN. S. MEYRS, Crawford, Ind., writes: "I like the appearance of the Club cuts, but the question will be, Can we get our birds there?"



ONCE THERE WAS A LANGSHAN PUT INTO A PIE
SET BEFORE THE KING OF CHINA JUST TO PLEASE HIS EYE -
WHEN HE CUT IT OPEN THE COCK BEGAN TO CROW
HE THOUGHT IT WAS THE BEST JOKE HE'D SEEN SINCE LONG AGO -

A. P. HAZARD, Georgetown, S. C., writes: The copy of Langshan type is as near perfect as can be, and if followed out in breeding, it will not be many years before, in the Langshan, we will have the grandest and most typical fowl of all the breeds.

CHARLES PETTS, Warsaw, Mo., considers the idea of adopting a uniform type of Langshans a grand one and the illustrations as submitted suit his ideals exactly.

GEO. P. CRAIG, Canton, Ohio, a well known fancier of Langshans, is afraid his *literary efforts* would be thrown in the waste paper basket, but considers profiles "the correct thing."

R. G. DAVIS, Providence, R. I.: The ideal cuts of the Langshan cock and hen received. I think the cock's tail is a little high; other ways it would be hard to improve. The cut of the hen is very good and it would be hard to improve upon.

R. T. NETTLE, Peoria, Ill.: My opinion of these cuts is that they are both good, and should stand for the Ideal Langshan male and female, except that I consider both of them a trifle too leggy, that is, somewhat out of proportion in regard to the length of the shank from the hock joint to the foot. On the sketch of the female I should think a little more concave in the back would be better, but this is merely individual taste, and I must say that taken as a whole I think they are about as good an ideal as the Langshan Club could get anywhere.

J. ALWYN BALL, Charleston, S. C.: 1st. I think both male and female too full in front, and that their breast should be drawn in a trifle behind the back.

2d. In my judgment the feathered part of leg in both male and female is too long.

3d. The tail feathers of cock, to my eye, are too heavy, but the female is about right; of the pair, the female is far more typical of her sex than the cock of his; *however*, if they are adopted by the American Langshan Club, I shall do my best to work "*the beauties*" to that type

In my estimation the profiles are the best that have yet been offered, and in fact are about as good as Mr. Sewell has ever produced.

There seems to be nothing exaggerated or out of proportion, as is the case with some of the cuts which have appeared in the poultry press. They are good representations of ideal Langshans and contain lines of beauty and form which are possible of attainment. They are the result of careful comparisons of the best living specimens and could not be derived from a better source.

It is obvious that the American Langshan Club

should agree on something and adopt it as a guide and model to assist in breeding to uniform types.

I think that if each member would consider these profiles impartially, he would conclude that they are excellent for ideals.

We should not condemn them because they do not correspond to a greater portion of our own specimens. We might not have the right idea. I for one cannot honestly state that at present more than one-half of my own flock is identical with these illustrations. This may appear detrimental to my mode of breeding. But when you think of it, if all the breeders of Langshans could say as much, it would only be a question of one or two seasons when Langshans in general would have attained a much higher standard.

Experimenting.

I mated a *White Langshan* cock with a Brown Leghorn hen and every chick was *black*, legs well feathered, plumage good, but ear-lobes white. Again, I mated a *White Langshan* cock with a *Black Langshan* hen; every chick was *black*, not a white feather in one of them. I did not carry my experimenting further to see what would happen by crossing back.

O. J. ALBEE.

Lawrence, Cal.

Langshans in Kansas.

My experience in this breed for the past five years is that the Langshan is the fowl for Kansas. Our climate seems to suit it much better than any other variety I have ever tried, and I have tested several of them, and today I am confident that this bird is advancing ahead of all other varieties, Indian Games not excepted. Plymouth Rocks are a mainstay with our people, and one of our judges, with a national reputation, will, I think, at no distant day, breed Langshans only in place of Plymouth Rocks. The diseases of this locality are few. I never have trouble with gapes. Have never had one case of roup, and only three or four cases of cholera. Our worst enemies are lice and bed-bugs. The Kansas bed-bug seems to be fond of the chicken house and requires attention. Rats and skunks come next, if allowed full liberty to the poultry houses. But Kansas will wind up loaded with Langshans.

W. A. HOWARD, Clay Center, Kans.

How to break up a sitting hen: Buy \$10 worth of fancy eggs and put in the nest where she's been sitting. She'll never go near the nest again.



"Comparison Judging."

WHAT THE VETERAN BREEDERS SAY.

G. W. STOUT, Rose Hill, Iowa, observes: I am at present breeding Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Langshans, and find that the Langshans have done better than any of the others. My Langshan hens have averaged 62 eggs each from March 1st to July 1st; when broody they are very easily broken, seldom remaining over 10 days, until they commence to lay again. I weighed 3 Langshan chicks hatched April 7th (3 months, 6 days old) and they weighed 4 pounds, 3 ounces, 4 pounds, 4 ounces, and 4 pounds, 8 ounces, respectively. What do you think of that for chicks not over fat? I like the Langshans better than any other breed I have; they are hardier, and very easy to raise, and great layers.

MR. W. B. DANA, the well known veteran poultry breeder of Radnor, Pa., writes: "Would like to see the Langshan keeps on improving as they have since first introduced. We consider them the *best* all purpose fowl, being excellent layers, and we don't think any fowl can go ahead of them as a *table* fowl, so rich and sweet and tender, besides being of good size. Once tried, always liked, they are destined to go ahead of *all* the other large breeds for table use, for people will get sick of the coarse, oily flesh of all the other large breeds. Another year and we will keep nothing but the Langshan and Indian fowl; have already run off our *Black Minorcas* (good layers, but poor for table and hard to sell). The Langshans are always in demand."

C. R. PARMELEE, Millett, Mich., writes: I obtained a setting of Jersey Langshan eggs, and another of pure S. C. Brown Leghorns. They were hatched and started life together last May; were fed, housed and cared for the same, this fall and winter furnishing us over thirty dozen of eggs. The *Black Langshans* ahead from first to last, and with larger eggs, too. Let the Leghorns speak.

Why do Langshans differ so much from the Black Cochins in laying qualities? Half a dozen

pure Langshans will lay more eggs than thirteen Black Cochins, as a rule; why is this? No one can get away from the fact that they are a splendid breed.

MR. W. COOK, England.

Breeder of Black Minorcas and originator of the Orpington.

April 10, 1891.

In the introduction of the Langshan fowl into this country, I think the fanciers were particularly fortunate, for it would be hard to imagine a better breed than the Langshan. In its purity it is a good practical fowl, either for the fancier or the farmer.

DR. H. J. SCOLES.

Knoxville, Iowa.

I do not see where to improve upon these ideals of Langshans. I think we should all breed to one type or ideal, keep the strain pure, and pay particular attention to the size, also deep color of eggs for which this breed is noted, as well as other points.

Yours Truly,

H. A. KUHNS.

Box 201, Atlanta, Ga.

NORMAN RICE, Hagerstown, Md., writes: I have a Langshan pullet hatched in January, 1891, which commenced to lay the last of May, 1891 (less than five months old), and have several laying now (July); how is that for 1891 chicks? The Langshans are good enough for me.

JAMES HANLEY, Knoxville, Iowa, (breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Cochins) writes as follows: I have found the *Langshans* to be the most profitable of all the different varieties I keep; they are the best winter layers and stand the cold better than the other fowls; too much cannot be said in praise of the noble Langshans, and I intend in the future to sell off all my other varieties and breed only Langshans. I have thirty fine young pullets to start on.

MRS. LYDIA B. CHASE, Newport, R. I., writes: "I can truly say that for *laying* qualities the Langshans exceed anything I have ever had, and they are so gentle, so easily confined, so beautiful and so hardy."

J. A. THORNE, Kentucky, writes: I am breeding Langshans exclusively and regard them most highly; have late April hatched pullets that have been laying constantly since July 8, 1891 (three months). One of my customers placed a pen of Langshans beside a pen of his Brown Leghorns, and says that taking the year around they fully equaled them.

MRS. M. A. SMITH, Gilman, Iowa, (a life member of the American Langshan Club, and a lady that has bred fancy poultry for years) writes: I have never yet found anything superior to the Langshan, and in many points the Langshan is decidedly ahead. In most breeds there is tendency to coarseness and to lay on fat, and after they are a year old they do not make a palatable dish, but the fine, thin skin and delicate flavor of the Langshan makes them a choice *table* fowl at any age, and they are extra good earlys, too.

I find the qualities of Langshans as compared with White Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes as follows: For hardiness, Langshans first, Plymouth Rocks second, Wyandottes third; for table qualities when partly grown, Wyandottes first, Langshans second, Plymouth Rocks third; for laying, I consider these varieties about equal, but they must have unlimited range if good results are expected from them. Many breeders confine their birds too much; the consequence is they lay but poorly and but few of the eggs are fertile; another mistake is having too few hens with a vigorous male; twenty will do better than eight. I have tested this with good results

Yours Truly,

A. P. GROVES.

Why do I like Langshans? Because of their inherent good qualities. They are hardy, second only to Leghorns and Hamburgs as layers, laying larger eggs and *more* during the colder months; while as mothers they are simply perfection itself. They have more "horse-sense" than any other bird that wears wings. They will not jump over a sixteen foot fence at every sudden appearance of their keeper; they are easily confined, not lazy, but contented with all surroundings. They are easy to "break up" from the sitting fever, being, in fact, a medium between the setters and non-setters; and when in good condition, are not surpassed by any two-legged bird for majestic beauty or nobility of carriage. They are also a good and wholesome lesson for any morbid, discontented human biped. We like Langshans not alone for their beauty, but for their intrinsic value. We have tested and bred nearly every known breed, and the *Langshan is our favorite!* They are good on the farm, and they are good in the city. And those who try them are ever strong in their praise. They should be universally known and bred.

W. M. BARNUM.

Angelica, N. Y.

MR. A. P. GROVES writes: I find that the Langshans are one of the best all purpose fowls in exist-

ence: another valuable merit, they are very vigorous and hardy, an important thing in breeding. I have had other chicks droop and die where the Langshan chicks thrived, all having same care. Early hatching produces best birds. I think the club ought to insist that none but a judge that is a breeder of Langshans should judge the same. I do not consider any man capable of judging a variety without he has bred them.

The Langshan may rightly be classified as one of the hardiest breeds known. Coming from the northern part of China, a climate much colder than our own, they do not mind our cold, open winters. In comparison with the more tender European birds, this superiority is easily seen upon this point; as layers they are next to the Leghorn; in fact, its strongest rival.

W. M. BARNUM.

Having bred Black Langshans for over four years, can say I think them one of the very best breeds for an all purpose fowl, being good layers as well as large size, when dressed for the table. They are easy to raise, not being as subject to roup, etc., as many other breeds. I like them so well I make a specialty of breeding them.

G. P. CRAIG.

The Langshan is an admirable fowl; the skin is not only white but very *thin* and the meat is extremely white and sapid. It is one of the best layers of any breed known, and the general verdict is, that it is one of the best, and for many localities *the very best fowl we have.*

MR. WRIGHT.

Illustrated work on Poultry, last edition.

London, England.

Langshans and Leghorns.

It has always been claimed that the Leghorns were the champion egg producers. But my experience has taught me different. I claim that the Langshan leads, and can be truly called the princess of the poultry yards. I have bred Langshans now for seven years, and have kept them side by side with the White and Brown Leghorns for two years, and have given up keeping all others except the White and Black Langshans. From a practical and business point of view I think the Langshans are the most practical fowl a farmer can raise. They mature quick, are not affected by the changeable climate of New England. Will stand confinement, are the best layers, and taking them all in all, they are justly entitled to the name they have won as "King of the Poultry Yard."

FERD WALDRON.

Dighton, Mass.

DENNIS, MASS., July 14, 1891.

WILLARD P. SMITH, Secretary.

DEAR SIR: I have tried a number of breeds, but have found none that can compare with the Black Langshan. I will tell you how I came to breed them. Having come in contact with a copy of "Farm Poultry," and seeing so much said about the Langshan fowl, I decided to try one setting of eggs, which gave me ten strong, healthy chicks, seven of which were pullets. Have raised a number of chicks this season, but are not offering any eggs for sale, as I have none to dispose of. During the cold weather of last winter (which is very bleak and windy here), their egg yield was not affected in the least by confinement, while my Leghorn fowls stopped for days and even some for weeks. Let me say a word more for the Langshan fowl. I think they are the fowl for the farmers. Long may the crowing of the noble Langshan cock be heard in every village is the wish of

Yours Respectfully,

CHAS. B. HOWES.

The Langshans will lay, hatch, and raise a brood in *any* weather, and except when moulting, are always fit to kill, being plump, with plenty of breast meat. I have tried Cochins, Brahmas, Spanish and others; in all cases disease was more or less fatal, but I never lost a Langshan from disease.

PHILLIP MUIRHEAD.

Helensburgh, England.

(From Miss A. C. Croad's Book.)

To the many excellent qualifications of the Langshan, which your request for the experience of breeders will bring to the attention of readers of this catalogue, let me add that of *superior intelligence*. I have seen no fowl which afforded so little ground for the general accusation of disinterested observers that "all hens are stupid things." There is something in a Langshan's eye which emphatically contradicts this statement, and impresses even that class of humanity with a feeling that their charge lacks some elements of certainty. My experience (of course, it is but an individual one,) has not been entirely in support of the claim that the "Langshans make the best mothers." There could be no more perfect incubators, or more gentle, quiet and faithful brooders for the first few days after the downy flock leave the nest; but the laying qualities in mine have, almost without exception, so asserted themselves that the hens resumed "egg-work" in three or four weeks after hatching and the little chicks too early became motherless.

H. D. HOPKINS, JR.

Montpelier, Vermont.

Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Dominiques.

I commenced last February with three breeding yards: nine Plymouth Rocks, ten American Dominiques, and a small yard of five pure Black Langshan females. All three yards had the same care, attention and feeding. I kept a daily record of eggs from each yard, and found that the five Langshans laid almost as many eggs as the ten hens in each of my other two yard, as follows: Five Langshans laid 289 eggs, average 58 eggs each; nine Plymouth Rocks laid 298 eggs, average 34 eggs each; ten Dominicks laid 363 eggs, average 36 eggs each. The above record was from February 11th to May 15th, eighty-eight days; during May and June they have done much better. I have raised over sixty Black Langshan chicks, little beauties; also ten odd Dominiques, and only lost 17 chicks, which speaks well for their hardiness, as I am only a novice at the business. Next season I shall keep only Langshans, and perhaps the Dominiques.

Passaic, N. J.

MRS. A. T. PRATT.

Keeps Seven Varieties, yet the Langshan His Choice.

I breed seven varieties fowl, including Langshans, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Houdans and Spanish, yet if I should have to let all but *one* variety go, the Langshans would be my choice, as they are without doubt the best all-round fowl I possess, being first-class layers, large size, good brooders, foragers, and an independent fowl if allowed their liberty, and very active and sprightly for so large a bird. I had a Langshan weighing eleven and one-half pounds at nine months old. This is to certify that the Langshans have come to *stay*, with

GRANVILLE REED.

Greenfield, Ohio.

And he is a Black and White Minorca Breeder, too!

FRANKLIN G. BEAN, Fairview Village, Pa., has bred Langshans for the past six years, and writes: "I have never had any other variety of fowls to equal the Langshan for *laying* the whole year round, while for *table purpose* I do not think there is anything that can beat them. The flavor is equal to any turkey, their skin being so thin and tender.

August 1, 1891.

The article, "Black, White and Blue," on page 41, should have been credited to HARRY R. BARRY of Passaic, N. J.

WILLARD P. SMITH, Secretary of A. L. Club.

DEAR SIR: I am still breeding Langshans and expect to for years to come. The reason I like this breed is because they are entirely different from any other fowl; first they are distinct in form, not resembling any other kind, are different in disposition and lay the darkest eggs of any fowl I ever saw. They bear confinement the best of any fowl I ever kept, and are the juiciest meated fowl of all kinds I have ever seen, and are free from disease. I have bred them six years and have never lost a chick from any disease whatever. I never have inbred them; that, I think, is the reason they are so vigorous with me. I keep the best I can get. I raise Langshans for my own use and take good care of them. I feed no condimental food, as I have no use for it. During the past six years I have kept Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, but they do not "hold a candle" to the Langshans for my use.

Yours Respectfully,

AMOS M. ALBRO.

Westerly, R. I.

Breeds Twelve Varieties and Prefers the Langshan.

I would say that I have been in the poultry business now for sixteen years; began by breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Cochins, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, and 4 years later *Langshans*. The Langshans were of the then celebrated Charcoal strain, and I had some fine ones. Again, in 1889, I added to my yards Buff Cochins, and being still a great lover of Langshans, added the very best of all, the Paragon Langshan, and I have today a great many fine young fellows running at large on the farm, where they have splendid and unlimited range. I find in the Langshan what is most needed, an all round fowl—layers of nice, large eggs of the best quality, almost an every-day layer (mine doing as well as my Minorcas, and some months averaging more); for the table they are of the best and for crossing on and breeding up common stock for market they head the list. Were I to start out again, I would let all others alone and breed the *best*, the Langshan fowl. They also make good setters and mothers. Chicks are easily raised, take on flesh and grow off like weeds.

A. P. HAZARD, Georgetown, S. C.

Please read carefully the advertisements of the Indiana Roofing Co., the Styron Cedar Picket Fence and the Mann Bone Cutter. We have purchased and tested all, and found everything just as represented.

Arkansas Heard From.

I have been breeding Langshans for three years and have never had a single one die with any disease whatsoever. They are the fowl for our Southern climate. They are good summer and winter layers, and allow me to say there is no better fowl for the table than the Langshan, the best all round fowl in the world.

M. C. CROSS.

Pine Ridge, Ark.

Chinese Types.

Probably no other breed can show such a variety of types, such a difference in shape, weight and size, as the Langshan—yet all bearing the distinctly Langshan stamp.

Having a curiosity to know and see just what the "original heathen Chinese Langshan" looked like in his native state, I made arrangements to secure birds direct from the Langshan country. The first lot came last year, five hens, but the male died before reaching New York. On July 9, 1891, we received our second consignment, a cock and five hens.

The cock was grand in shape and size, fine gloss, perfect toe feathering, and in style resembled I. K. Felch's outline, except he had the largest, longest flowing tail I ever saw on a Langshan. The long sickles flopped like ribbons in the wind. He would have been a grand bird were it not for a miserably lopped and folded comb, making him worthless for breeding purposes. The hens were all of good size, fair style, but had the "Chinese eye" (black centre, with red or yellow circle around it).

On August 29, 1891, we received two more crates, two males and six females. One of the cocks is a chunky little fellow, short on legs, short, dome slanting back, fan-shaped, squirrel tail, and poor comb—might score seventy points if in good condition. The other is at least three to four

inches taller, a big, gawky fellow, with long neck and long legs, long back and low tail, just the opposite of the other two. The hens run more even, and although all differ slightly in shape, size, comb, etc., they are undoubtedly pure Langshans, and could not be told from any of our domestic bred birds. I have come to the conclusion that there are as many different types of Langshans in China today as here, if not more. No two of our importations have been exactly alike. That being the case, no particular style or strain can be considered as "the only genuine correct type," and it now remains for the American Langshan Club to select and adopt the most popular and uniform type and standard, for all breeders to assist in developing unity out of chaos, and beauty out of variety. WILLARD P. SMITH, SEC'Y.

Why Bro. Search Got Left.

MR. SECRETARY—Dear Sir: Your letter received and contents noted. In reply would say I still have Langshans, and good ones, too. I took the ones I got from you to the big poultry show at Peoria last fall and had them scored. They did very well, considering I am an amateur, and could not "fix them up for showing," as some can. There is too much sleight-of-hand work about it for an amateur to stand any chance at poultry shows. It is not always the best that wins. The winners are the ones that are doctored the best. One of the officers of the show gave me a few pointers, as follows:

If your bird has light-colored bottoms touch them up with red ink. Pick out all white specks in the plumage. Trim the combs so they will grow out properly, and several other pointers. Now, I have no time or desire to rub and groom my birds like a horse, and polish their toe nails, and

train them to pose. My birds went to the show room just as nature made them and I will never show them otherwise. I wish we could have good, square, honest shows; then I should go the length of my string, advertise, breed show birds, etc. As it is, I think amateurs better have their own shows, and shut out the big fanciers, or keep their hands on their pocket-books, stay away from poultry shows and eat their prize cockerels.

Yours fraternally,

H. M. CHURCH, Allentown, Ills.

My Experience with Langshans.

This is my third year as a breeder of Langshans. I am entirely satisfied with the variety. From the most beautiful of downy chickenhood to a grand maturity they are "a thing of beauty" and not only a joy, but a satisfaction forever. I do not believe that in all of the poultry world a more beautiful or stately fowl can be found. They are the center of attraction and the admiration of every visitor; their beauty, after all, is but secondary when we consider their utility.

I am in the poultry business not only because I thoroughly enjoy it, but because to a certain extent it is my living. I breed only the best egg producing varieties and cannot afford to keep merely fancy stock. I must keep birds that will make the largest returns for their value and cost of feed.

During the past season I have bred Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas and Leghorns. As layers, the Minorcas are a little ahead of the Langshans in number of eggs laid, but for size and richness the Langshan egg is far ahead, and even in this section, where the favorite market egg is white, my best customers prefer the beautiful pink-tinted egg of the

Langshan. They have proven themselves better layers than the Leghorns and are about twenty-five per cent. ahead of the Plymouth Rocks. Their extreme hardiness makes them especially valuable as winter layers; they don't appear to mind the cold weather, and shell out their eggs when all of the other hens are frozen up, and when eggs sell for the highest prices.

As sitters and mothers they are unsurpassed, quiet and docile in disposition, willing to set where I want them to. Two hens brought off their broods this morning; they each had fifteen eggs and hatched respectively 12 and 13 chicks. As they are very careful and less "fussy" than most hens, they rarely break an egg while setting, which renders a good hatch almost a certainty, if the eggs are all right in the beginning. The only fault that I can find with them as mothers, is their liability to lay too soon; I have had them begin to lay when their chicks were not more than *two* weeks old, yet they have never deserted their chicks until they were large enough to scratch for themselves.

For table use we prefer them to any other variety; the bones are small compared with other large varieties and the meat is simply delicious. A five months' cockerel roasted is a dish fit for a king.

Last but not least they are small eaters. I find that they do as well on one-third less grain than is necessary to keep my Plymouth Rocks.

J. H. E. SCHULTZ.

Cold Spring Poultry Farm,

Mountainview, N. J.

A Langshan pullet we know laid 146 eggs without a single intermission.—A. C. CROAD.

There are pure Langshans and spurious Langshans; they are to each other as gold is to brass.

Langshans in Ohio.

We have bred almost all kinds of fowls known to the Standard. Have been in the business for 25 years and think we have tested the good and bad qualities of all kinds. And have dropped all but the Langshans. We have the Black, White and Mottled. And have bred the Black ever since they were introduced in America, and find in them the best general purpose fowl ever introduced. If properly taken care of they will lay more eggs than any we ever tried, and for winter layers they are the best and no mistake. For table are not excelled; will stand confinement better than almost any other breed.

We have tested their laying qualities in this way: put 6 Langshan pullets hatched in March, 8 Plymouth Rock and 8 White Leghorn in separate pens and kept an account for one year; the Langshan led them all. The White is just as good; the only objection any one could find (if it is an objection), they commenced to lay after sitting before the chicks are two weeks old. We have a pullet that laid 105 eggs in 113 days. Can any other variety beat the above?

In the winter when eggs are scarce you show us a party that has Langshan fowls and we will show you the party that always has eggs; and the Mottled Langshans, as far as we have tested, have never wanted to set, have been laying since last November, and show no signs of sitting. We have had Langshan pullets lay at four months and ten days. One other quality in their favor, they don't run all over the place and scratch up everything they can get at. New beginners, try them; our word for it, you won't regret it.

J. L. HIZAR.

Lebanon, Ohio.

Receipt for dropped eggs—let go of 'em.

Only Seventeen Breeds to Choose From.

I have about seventeen distinct breeds under my charge as superintendent of the Fordhook Farm, each and all of them the very best varieties for table fowls and layers. Still it is only fair to the lordly Langshan to give him his merits, and to say that the Langshans are my own choice for domestic purposes. In the first place I like the breed for their fine, *showy appearance*, to which both the lustrous plumage and proud carriage contributes. I also think that they excel any other breed in fine *table quality*, combining large size and broad, heavy breast and thighs, with delicacy and tenderness of flesh. Having purchased an incubator, brooders, etc., this spring, I am going to try raising the Langshan as broilers and roasters, this fall and winter, having experimented with Brown Leghorns and Langshans in a small way this season, and finding that the balance is much in favor of the Langshans as they put on more meat than the Leghorn in the breast tissue and are much more easily dressed, the latter point being the worst feature about marketing chickens. I had good success in hatching and raising the young chickens until the hot spell which struck us the last of June, than my chicks that were only a week or so out died in swarms, so I returned to the hens, and set a large

number; we have had fine cool weather lately and all have hatched and done well.

My young birds, hatched in February, will now weigh about four pounds each and some that I hatched April 12th, now (July 28th) weigh two pounds each when *dressed*, without any especial fattening before killing.

The handsome appearance of the Langshan will always be a strong point in its favor and have great advantage over a white or penciled breed for small, confined yards where it is impossible to keep a good sod. Again the Langshan is the only black plumaged chickens that lays a pink or brown shelled egg, that I am familiar with, and such eggs are generally preferred here.

I am very much pleased with the Club profile ideal (male and female) Langshans sent with your circular, and think such illustrations will be a great help in improving the standard of the breed, as it gives each breeder, however remote from the large shows an idea of the appearance of a typical bird, and will be a great help in selecting his breeding pen. The artist has certainly profited by the expressions of opinions as to the typical bird called forth in last years' catalogue and has given us a type that should satisfy the most ambitious breeder.

Yours Truly,

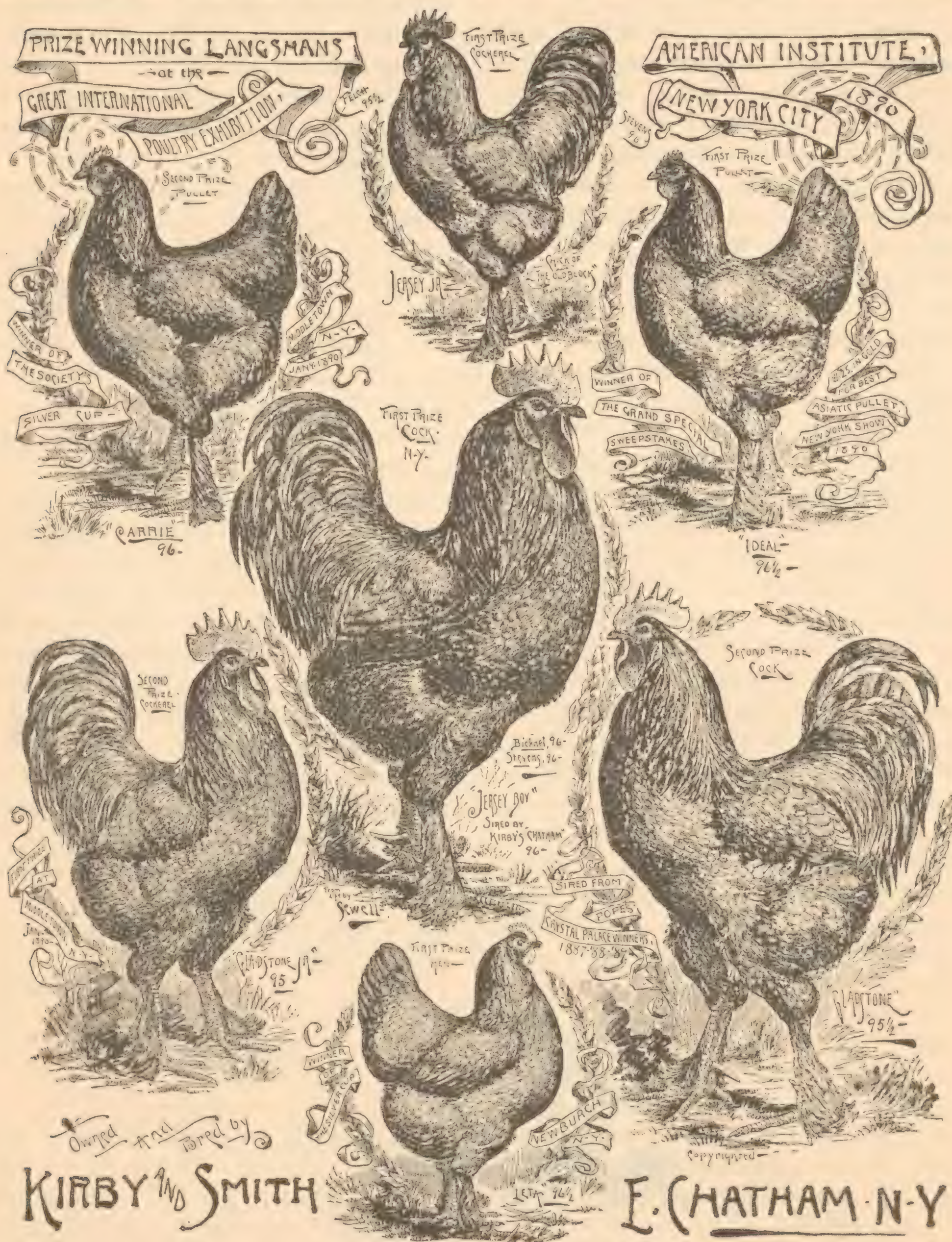
E. D. DARLINGTON.

Doyleston, Pa.



My! but I'm glad I'm hatched
A LANGSHAN - cause I'll
always be well and strong -
wonder if I'll win first? -

A * Group * of * Prize * Winners.



"Nothing Succeeds like Success."

DUANE F. KNAPP,

BREEDER OF

PURE BLACK LANGSHANS,

(Kirby and Smith's, and Underhill's Stock.)

Eggs for season of '92, \$2.50 per setting.

Young Stock for sale now, \$3.00 to \$5.00 apiece. Write

DUANE F. KNAPP,

Thiells, New York,

O. J. ALBEE,

ORIGINATOR AND BREEDER OF

WHITE LANGSHANS.

STILL AT THE FRONT.

Breeding and improving my own strain.

Eggs in season shipped to any part of the U. S., EXPRESS PAID, 15 eggs for \$5.00.

Black Langshan eggs also shipped express paid. Fowls for sale at all times.

Also, thoroughbred COLLIE DOGS for sale. Address

O. J. ALBEE, - - - - - Lawrence, Cal.

The Lake Park Langshan Yards

Are headquarters for the Paragon strain of this popular breed. The yards are headed by "Mozart," a grand male, sired by Superb 2nd, he by Superb, bred by Sewell, the originator of the Strain. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to produce typical Paragons, and the proprietor invites the inspection of intending purchasers. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

I. G. COLCORD, Manager.

W. E. CORNELL, Proprietor.

Des Moines, Ia.

Birds and Eggs

Can be procured from Miss Croad's pure, imported stock at all seasons. After years of selective breeding she can offer birds of even type, even beauty and intrinsic merit, and fit to win in the highest competition WITH PURE STOCK.

Miss Croad's History of the Langshan Fowl contains the only reliable account of this noble breed that has ever been published. It contains illustrations from the pencil of that eminent artist, Mr. Harrison Weir, and others, besides a map the Langshan district from a chart published by the Admiralty. Price, 2 shillings, 4 pence, post free.

Birds and Eggs according to the season or the value of the birds.

Apply to
MISS CROAD,
Poling House, Poling, Arundel,
England.



Reproduced from
Miss A.C. CROAD'S
HISTORY OF THE
LANGSHAN FOWL

AN ENGLISH PRIZE WINNER.

I. K. FELCH & SON, NATICK, MASS.

Breeders of **Lt. Brahmas,**

BREEDING STOCK
FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES
EGGS IN SEASON.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY
OF FURNISHING BIRDS FOR
EXHIBITION.

PERSONALLY WE NEVER EXHIBIT.
NEITHER DO WE ADVERTISE PREMIUMS
WON BY OUR CUSTOMERS.

Scotch Collie Dogs.

PUPS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.
SEND FOR PRICES AND EXTENDED
PEDIGREE.

Ply. Rocks,

W. Leghorns

Langshans.

Send for Catalogue.

FOR POULTRY BUILDING OR SHED

On steep or flat surface. Excellent roof, complete, including nails, paint, etc.

\$2.00 100 Square Feet. \$2.00**Sheathing Paper**—Water, wind and damp proof. Keeps buildings warm in winter, cool in summer. 900 Square Feet \$3.60. Send stamp for sample, state size of roof, and mention Langshan catalogue.

The most important thing about a house is the roof. If it is not in order you cannot sell the house, or rent it, or live in it, or get any one to live in it free.

There are all kinds of so-called roofs, but some of them are delusions. When they ought to keep out snow and rain they don't; they just leak and make life wretched for you, while your property is being ruined.

Rubber Roofing will stay where it is applied and will do yeoman's service while there.

It is a handsome looking covering and more durable than any other, while it is light and perfectly tight.

Rubber Roofing is adapted for flat or steep surface, or may be laid over old shingles, and can be applied by anybody on house, barn, shed, etc., as the materials are ready for use, yet the price is lower than for roofs which don't look so well or last so long, nor keep out the water as well.

Write for Book Circular of full particulars.

Sample Mailed Free if you state the size of roof.

**If you want any Roofing****For Church, Dwelling, Factory, Barn, Silo****and all Out-buildings, be sure and order****GENUINE RUBBER ROOFING.**

It is half the price of shingles, iron or tin; easily applied on steep or flat surface or over old shingles, and is durable, fire proof, ornamental and water proof.

INDIANA PAINT AND ROOFING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Send for Book Circular.

42 West Broadway, New York City.

Paints For Barns, Fences or out buildings ready for use, durable and ornamental. Price in bbls., 60 cents a gallon.

Sheathing PAPER, water, wind and damp proof, keeps buildings warm, in winter, cool in summer and always healthy. 1000 sq. ft. \$4.00.



MY SPECIALTY

Prize Winning Black Langshans.

EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE.

All enquires cheerfully answered.

C. F. CHURCHMAN,

DECATUR,

ILLINOIS.

QUINIPIAC POULTRY YARDS.

J. E. MUNSON, Prop.

Breeder of Pure Black Langshans.

Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

Birds scoring from 94 to 97 1-2 points.

255 North Front Street, New Haven, Conn.

Will have a few **First-class** Cockerels for sale this fall. I had two pullets six months old that scored 96 1-2 and 97 1-2 points in the New Haven Show.WHITE AND BLACK
LANGSHANS

"Kirby and Smith Strains."

Eggs and Chicks in Season.

Terms reasonable for good stock.

FERDINAND WALDRON,
(BREEDER.)

Dighton, Mass.

M. C. CROSS,

—BREEDER OF—

Pure Black Langshans**Kirby and Smith Strain, and Light Brahmas.**

(The best stock that I can buy.)

EGGS IN SEASON.

STOCK FOR SALE.

M. C. CROSS,

MEMBER OF THE A. L. C.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The property of the Windholme Poultry Yards, Islip, L. I., New York.



“IDEAL” and “CARRIE.”

"CRYSTAL CHAMPION"

The 30 guinea Champion

WHITE * LANGSHAN * COCK

—OF THE WORLD—



Winning his first spurs, as a cockerel (64 entries A. O. V. class) at the great Crystal Palace Show, London, England, Dec. 1889. Two months later, with soiled plumage, and frozen comb, (resulting from a severe ocean voyage) he won first at the American Institute Show, Jan. 1890, and in December same year at the Springfield, Mass., Show, he again defeated a hot class. In Jan. 1891, (after a trip of over 1000 miles in midwinter) he competed at the International Show at Charleston, S. C., winning first and all specials and three weeks later (Feb. '91) he was "in it" again at the Great Madison Sq. Garden Show, winning all firsts and specials—making the greatest record ever attained by any living fowl—having traveled over 5000 miles, competing at all the great Internationals since

1889 and never yet been defeated. This monarch of the White Langshan race, with thirty-two others, was purchased and imported by

KIRBY & SMITH,

East Chatham, N. Y.

Originators of the "CRYSTAL STRAIN."

R. E. KIDDER,

BREEDER OF

White and Black

*** LANGSHANS ***

Kansas City, Mo.

(Formerly Topeka, Kan.)

✂ Write for Wants. ✂

PURE * CHINESE * LANGSHANS

\$1.75 per sitting.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
\$1.50 per sitting.

White Plymouth Rocks,
\$1.50 per sitting.

S. C. Brown Leghorns,
\$1.25 per sitting.

Pure White Face Black Spanish,
\$1.25 per sitting. And Other Breeds.

Send a two-cent postage stamp for fine illustrated circular and price list. Eggs in season.

JAMES E. JONES, - Green Valley, Ill.

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BREEDER OF

WHITE & BLACK

*** LANGSHANS ***

I have a large lot of chicks suitable for breeding and exhibition. Extra bargains for early orders

EGGS IN SEASON.

Pleasant * Hill * Poultry * Yards,
Knoxville, Iowa,

JAMES HANLEY, - Prop.

Fine Langshans,

B. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, S. L.

Wyandottes, Partridge Cochins,

Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese.

Some Grand Stock For Sale.

EGGS at all times and at Reasonable Prices.

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Poultry Books, Cuts & Supplies.

BOOKS—on Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Live Stock, Agriculture, etc. All subjects.

CUTS—New Electrotypes Cuts of Poultry, Pet Stock, etc. All kinds, sizes and prices.

White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light

Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes and

Pekin Ducks.

Choice breeding and exhibition stock for sale. Descriptive price list of poultry, books, cuts and supplies free.

Poultry Manual with 130 illustrations and valuable information for all breeders, 10 cents.

H. A. KUHN, Box 201, Atlanta, Ga.

Standard Croad

LANGSHANS !

and B. P. Rocks.

scoring from 90 to 96½ points by Felch, Bicknell and Pierce. A fine lot of young birds for sale that will make prize-winners. Send for circular. **Eggs \$2.50 per 13.**

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LANARK, - ILLINOIS.

Member American Langshan Club.

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Black LANGSHANS.

Eggs and Chicks for Sale.

HOP RUN POULTRY YARDS

GRANVILLE REED,

BREEDER OF

S. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, W. P. Rocks,
Langshans, Houdans, L. Brahmas
and Spanish.

Stock Reasonable. Eggs in Season \$1.50 per 13.

Langshan pen, 94 3-16; Langshan cockerel 95½ at Washington, C. H. Ohio show, 1891, by B. N. Pierce, Judge.

Birds for sale from this pen reasonable. Eggs for 1892 at \$2.00 per 13—Mark this. Write for wants to

Granville Reed, - Greenfield, Ohio.

1883.
Dr. S. T. LEA
Prop'r.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.

1891
WM. O. BEE
Manager.

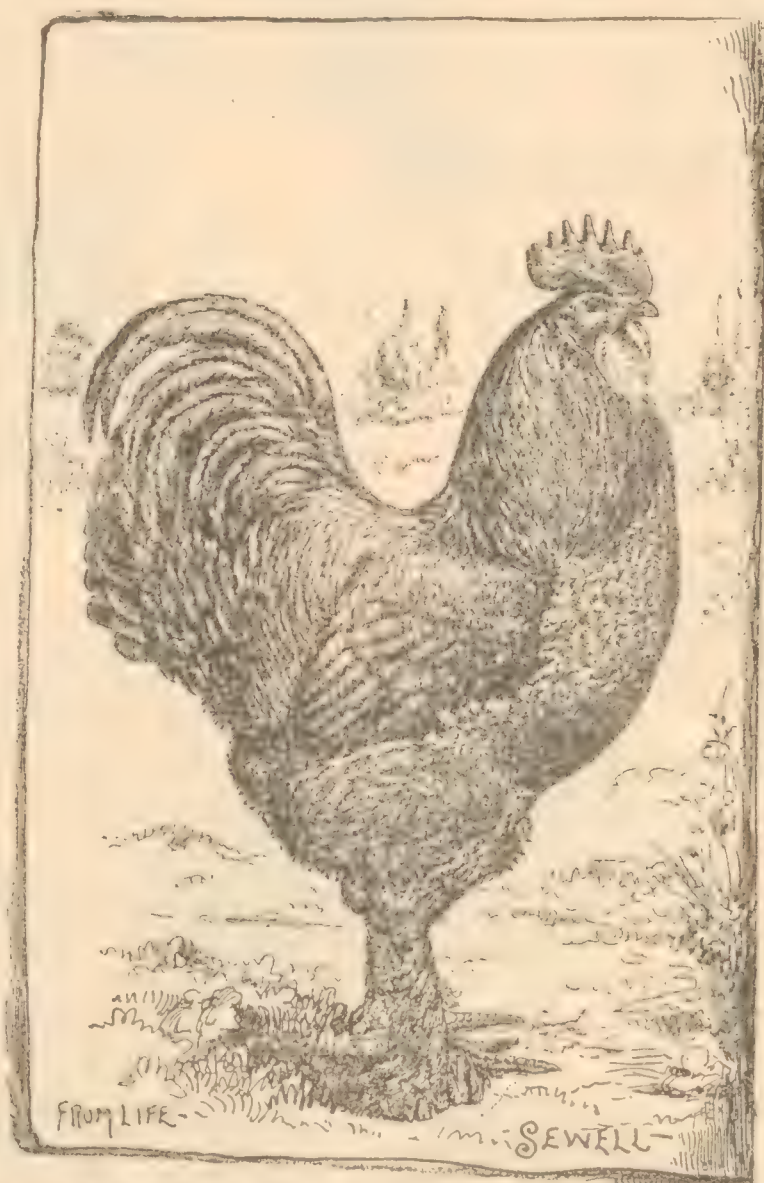
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WHITE LANGSHANS BLACK

Our Birds (White and Black) pronounced by Babcock, Sewell, Bridge and Drevenstedt the most Typical and Perfect they had ever seen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

PARAGON STRAIN.



CRYSTAL STRAIN.

WHITE LANGSHANS.

1891. SHOW ROOM RECORDS. 1891.

..... BLACK LANGSHANS

ALL 1st and 2d (Sweepstakes) at Chicago, Ill., November, 1890. Exhibited by F. L. Sewell.

AUGUSTA, GA.—January 20 to 25, 1891. Exhibited only five birds (large competition). Cockerel 1st, score 95; Pullets 1st and 2d, score 95½ and 95; Hen 2d, score 94½ (same score as first prize hen); Pen 1st, score 189½—second highest scoring pen in the show. H. S. BABCOCK, Judge.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—January 27 to 31, 1891. Cock 1st, 95; Cockerel 1st, 2d and 3rd, 96, 95, 95; Hens 1st, 2d, 3rd, 96½, 94½, 94½; Pullets 1st, 2d, 3rd, 95½, 94½, 94½; Hens 1st, 2d, 3d, 191, 189½, 188½ DREVENSTEDT, Judge. All specials including Sewell's \$25.00 special and silver cup for highest scoring pen in show. This I consider the grandest record that has ever been made at any southern show.

..... WHITE LANGSHANS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—January 27 to 31, 1891. Cockerel 1st, Pullets 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th; All specials. DREVENSTEDT, Judge.

The Home of "Paragon 2d," "Paragon 4th," "Bonair," "Surprise," "Beauty," "Superb 1st," "Trueworth," "Lady Greenville," "Fashion," "Gem," "Model," "Dixie Lea"

many other noted prize-winners. Send for circular, also stamp for reply.

* STEPHEN T. LEA; *
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IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Price, - - - 50 cents a copy post-paid.

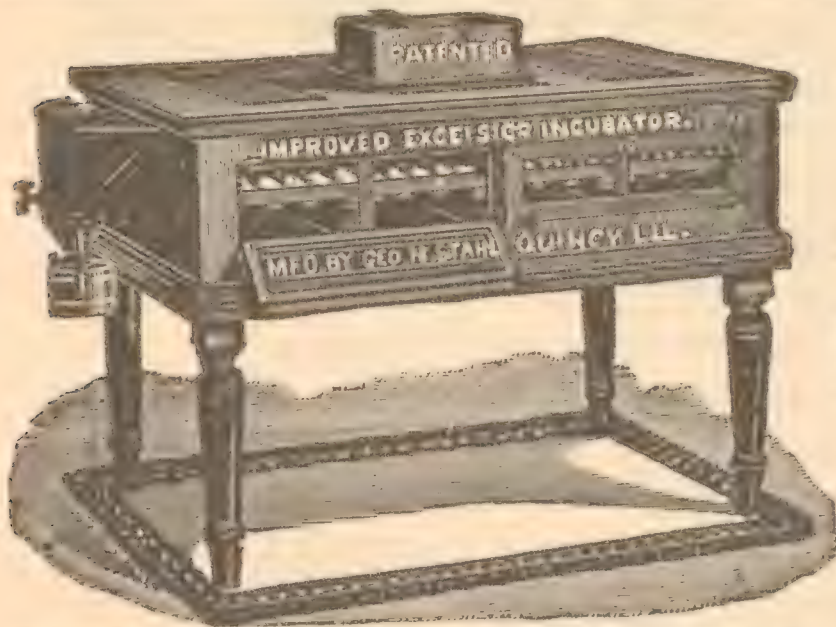
FRED. R. CROCKER, Prop. - Yarmouthport, Mass.

—BREEDER OF—

Willard P. Smith's strain **BLACK LANGSHANS**,

Williams' Autocrat Strain of **LIGHT BRAHMAS**.

A few choice Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices for honest stock; also Eggs in season, 13 for \$2.00.



GEORGE H. STAHL,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer of the

Improved Excelsior Incubator.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

FRANK P. GOLLIDAY,

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—BREEDER OF—

BLACK LANGSHANS WHITE

Cornish Indian Games, Golden Sebright & B. B. R. Game Bantams, Imperial
Pekin Ducks and English Pug Dogs.

—❖❖❖ WINDER ❖❖❖ POULTRY ❖❖❖ YARDS, ❖❖❖—

WINDER,

Henrico County,

VIRGINIA.



LANGSHANS

❖ J. B. & E. M. COOPER AND COMPANY. ❖



THE OBJECT OF ILLUSTRATING YOUR BIRDS IS NOT MERELY TO ATTRACT ATTENTION, BUT AS WELL TO SHOW THE TYPE OF THE STRAIN YOU ARE BREEDING; JUST WHAT YOU *HAVE* AND CAN FURNISH; NOT WHAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE.

PORTRAITS SKETCHED FROM LIFE FROM YOUR BEST BIRDS, THAT HAVE MADE A RECORD AT THE LEADING SHOWS, IN A TRUTHFUL AND ARTISTIC MANNER, WILL PROVE VERY ENTICING TO THE BEST CLASS OF BUYERS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR THE BEST AND ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR IT.

YOU SHALL BE GLAD TO MAKE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF THE CLASS OF PATRONS WHICH SUCH PORTRAIT ILLUSTRATIONS ATTRACT.

YOU SHALL REALIZE THE PROFIT WHEN YOU HAVE HAD YOUR BIRDS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS WAY.

INFORMATION REGARDING COSTS WILL BE FURNISHED WHENEVER DESIRED. PRICES, INCLUDING SKETCHING AND ENGRAVING; READY FOR THE PRINTER.

FRATERNALLY,

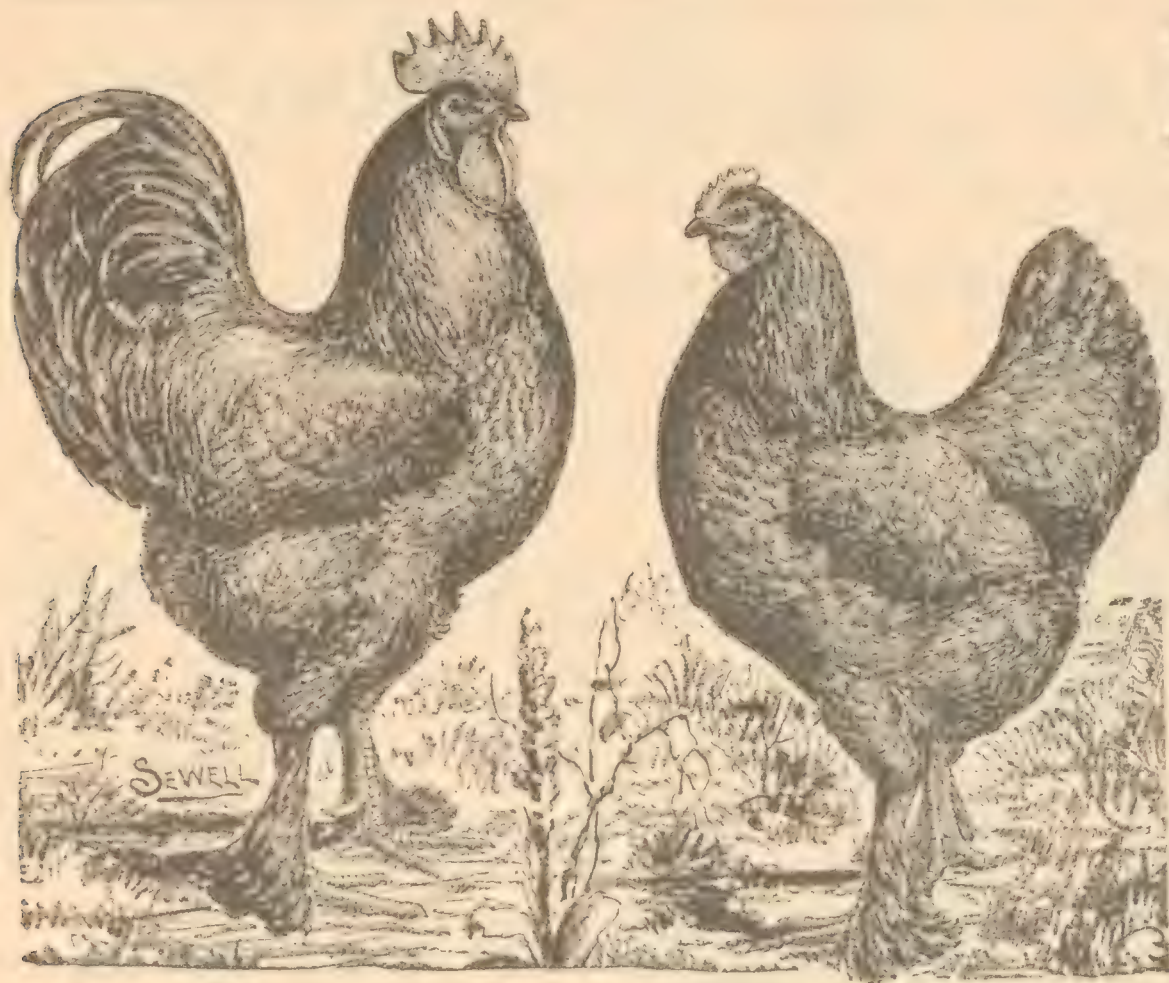
FRANKLANE L. SEWELL,

EVANSTON, ILLS., U. S. A.



ORIGINATOR OF PARAGON STRAIN
BLACK LANGSHANS.





Zion's Ghief .: .: and Mate.

This Grand Bird scored by

J. N. BARKER 94 1-2 and

DR. C. A. ROBINSON 95 1-2.

He was mated the past season with five hens and five pullets as follows:

95½, 95½, 95, 94½, 94½, 94¼, 94, 93¾, 93¾ and 93½.

Fifty pairs of early chicks to sell from this mating.

T. M. Campbell,
Darlington, Ind.

HUNT BROS., Greenwood, Illinois.

Breeders of the Celestial Family of



For young stock of the best quality, berd direct from some of the most typical birds of the Paragon type. Address us as above.

"OLD-HOMESTEAD"

POULTRY-YARDS.

FLOWLS OF HIGH-DEGREE. * LANGSHANS, *

BUFF COCHINS AND WHITE LEGHORNS.

JOHN M. GUION, Jr.,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

FINE BREEDING MALES \$2.00 to \$5.00 EACH, EGGS \$2.00 Per 13.

Your Order Respectfully Solicited.

Wm. E. Cooper,
White LANGSHANS,
P. ROCKS.

Fine as any in the country. Pedigreed from the best strain.
 Eggs for sale after March 1st.

Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per sitting.

Langshans, \$5 per sitting.

WM E. COOPER,

[Member American Langshan Club]

19 Hoboken Avenue,

Jersey City Heights,

New Jersey.

FLORIDA

East Coast Poultry Yards,

ORMOND-ON-THE-HALIFAX.

We don't see why we cannot furnish you with Eggs to Hatch and eggs that will hatch, in Jan., Feb. and March, as well as your spring and early summer eggs further north

If you want exhibition birds for the fall and early winter fairs, Florida is the place to buy winning birds. Our young birds are in fall plumage in September.

We can ship you Imperial Pekin Duck eggs in Dec. and Jan. Our facilities for reaching the east and north are good and the expense is less than express from an adjoining state. Ocean freights from Jacksonville to N. Y., Boston or Philadelphia, \$1.20 per 100. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred breeds in Florida and can give you satisfaction.

16 Varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

Langshans, W. & B. P. Rocks, Gold,
 Silver and White Wyandottes,
 Etc., Etc.

Send for our annual illustrated circular.

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A. P. GROVES,

Chestnut Hill,

Philadelphia, - - Penn.

—BREEDER OF—

BLACK

Langshans

Golden Wyandottes,

W. P. Rocks,

White Pekin Bantams.

All the above varieties are as fine as careful breeding will produce. The White Pekin Bantams are my own strain and Champions of America. Won all premiums at Charleston, S. C., 1891. First and second at Crystal Palace Show, New York, 1891, on cockerel and pullet; no fowls shown. Also first on breeding pen.

Harry R. Barry,

Member of American Langshan Club.

Passaic Avenue,

PASSAIC, - - NEW JERSEY.

Black & White

LANGSHANS



My Black Langshans (Kirby & Smith's strains) and White Langshans (Crystal strain) are as fine as money can buy and are mated to produce the best results. Eggs after March 1st, 1892:

BLACKS, \$3 per sitting.

WHITES, \$5 per sitting.

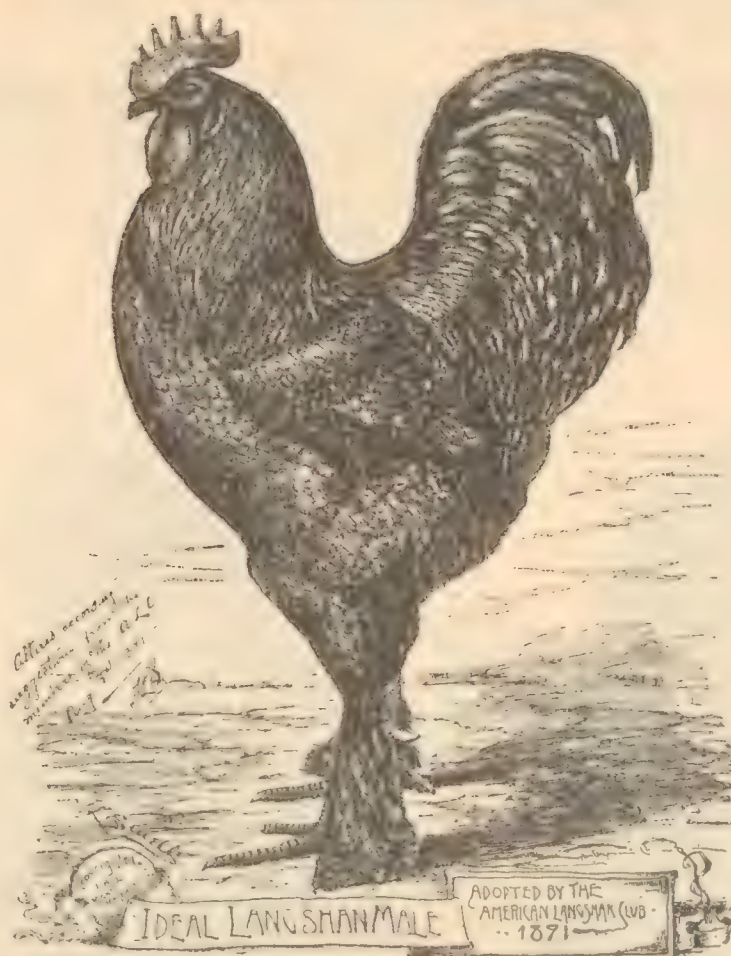
My yards are open to inspection and visitors welcome at all times.

WRITE FOR PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

LAUNDERS & TOHWASSER,
—BREEDERS OF—

EXHIBITION * BIRDS

A Specialty.



For Quality of Stock.

Prices * Very * Low

BLACK LANGSHANS
1004 Chaffin St., Richmond, Va.



HALLADAY & PARIS,

ORIGINATORS AND BREEDERS OF

Pure White Langshans

MONARCH STRAIN.

This popular strain of pure White Langshans stands at the head. Winning the highest honors and the highest praise from judges and fanciers wherever exhibited.

Remember, there is no question as to the absolute purity of this Strain, and any one who has the genuine "Monarch" strain will have a certificate from us to prove his claim. BE SURE YOU ASK FOR IT BEFORE BUYING.

We have the finest lot of chicks we have ever seen. If you wish for pure stock and prize winners, send for catalogue and get prices. Address

"MONARCH." ENGRAVED FROM LIFE.
Winner of 1st and Special as BEST MALE in the New York Show in 1890. Bred from stock imported direct from the Langshan District in China.

A. A. HALLADAY,

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U. S. A.

BLACK LANGSHANS WHITE

..... EXCLUSIVELY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR STANDARD STOCK.



900 CHOICE BIRDS TO SELECT FROM. YOUNG STOCK

O. K. POULTRY YARDS,
Box 442, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

J. H. CRAVEN,
SADORUS, Ill.
Black Langshans
Exclusively.

EGGS IN SEASON, - \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.
BIRDS REASONABLE.

Being Agent for the Pacific Express Co., I am able to pack and route all orders with the least possible expense and with dispatch. Write for prices.

GEORGE UDALL, JR.,
Morristown, N. J.
BREEDER OF
Black Leghorns.

Buff and Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans and Houdans.

My birds won first at New York, Orange, N. J., and Reading, Penn.

Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 13.

Also Fine Performing Tumblers & Homing Antwerps

DR. H. J. SCOLES,
Knoxville, Iowa.

Breeder of Choicest strains of

Black Langshans, L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, B. P. Rocks, Large Pekin Ducks.

Stock of all the varieties, except Langshans, for sale. Eggs for hatching in season.

Hens Eggs' \$2.00 per 13;

Ducks' Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Eggs after May 1, \$1 per sitting.

A. A. TOWNSEND,
Gowanda, N. Y.

BREEDER OF PURE

Black Langshans

[Kirby Strain.]

Eggs and Cockerels for sale in '92

Write for Prices.

Headquarters for
WHITE & BLACK
LANGSHANS

We have a very fine lot of Black Langshan chicks for sale at prices to suit the times, and 15 breeding cocks and 60 hens that will be sold at low prices for quality of stock. Only a limited number of Whites for sale of the celebrated "Crystal Strain." Will sell an imported cock and hen. EGGS in season.

GEO. COOKINGHAM,
Bangall, - New York.

Black & White
Langshans
(CRYSTAL STRAIN).

Eggs, \$2 to \$4 per sitting;
Chicks, \$3 to \$5 each.

GEO. W. WAITE,
Member of A. L. C. DEANS, N. J.

F. A. Gelder,

—BREEDER OF—

Langshan Fowls
EXCLUSIVELY.

Stock and Eggs for sale in Season

Palmyra, - Illinois.

JOHN M. PARKER,
Independence, Ia.

BLACK LANGSHANS!

—EXCLUSIVELY.—

Some Fine Young Stock for Sale.

Breeding Stock Scored from 90 to 96 by I. K. FELCH.

Natick, Mass., May 4th, 1891.

CLIMAX INCUBATOR COMPANY, Gentlemen:—

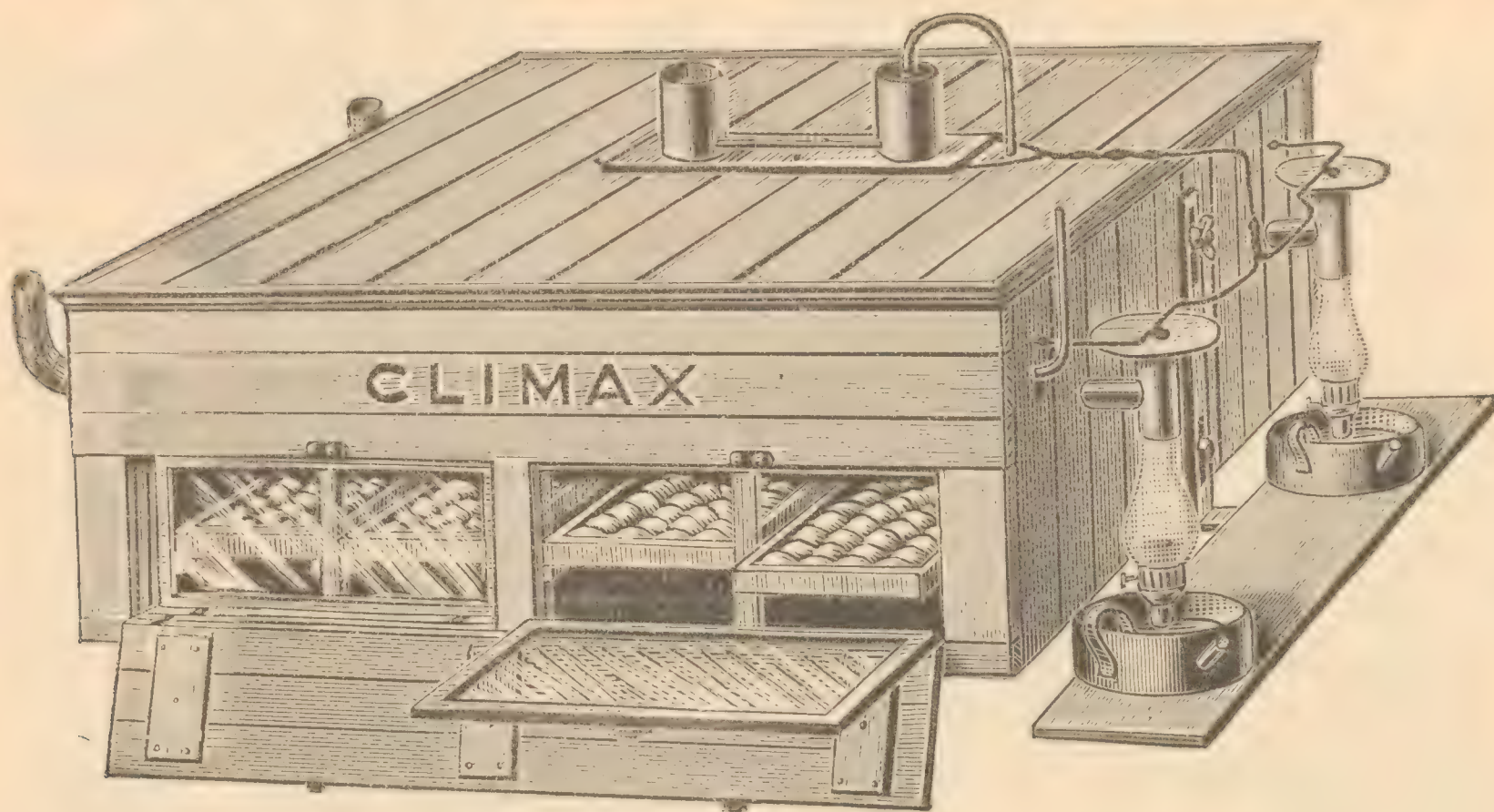
After making a careful examination of the CLIMAX INCUBATOR, I thought its merits were such that I would like to give it a trial, and procuring one, have done so. I have made but one trial, yet that was accompanied by a **very severe test**. The eggs used were from one breeding pen only and varying in age from a few hours to five weeks. Most experts even would not expect to obtain the best results from such a difference in the age of eggs used. The regulation and general working of the Incubator was very satisfactory and neither gave me any anxiety.

The result of hatch was 96½ per cent of all fertile eggs. **Every egg not hatching contained a matured chicken.** This last result I never obtained in any other incubator, as incubation would stop in some eggs at all stages from three days to three weeks. The simple fact that incubation of every egg continued until the 20th day, is conclusive proof that in so far as the Incubator is concerned, the conditions favorable to successful or nearly perfect incubation are found in the CLIMAX INCUBATOR. I will add that there is not a cripple, deformed, weak or puny chicken to be found in the entire lot; all are vigorous and healthy.

You well know how much I am attached to an Incubator I have used for many years with very satisfactory results, but I am free to confess that in the Climax I have found the equal if not superior of any I have ever used. I know this statement from me will be very unexpected, and being unsolicited, it gives me additional pleasure to give you a surprise.

Wishing you that full measure of success to which you are justly entitled, I am Very truly yours, H. B. MAY

The ❄ Proof ❄ of ❄ the ❄ Pudding



Is in the Eating.

These unsolicited testimonials are from parties that you and every other hen-man knows; write to them for information. If you are a fancier, our 100 Egg Machine is just the thing to get out those early birds for the fall shows. If a market poulterer, our larger sizes will fill your brooder houses with good strong broiler stock. Our regulator *precludes all possibility* of your over-heating your egg chamber. Write for circular.

CLIMAX INCUBATOR CO.,

West Fitchburg, Mass.

Newport, R. I., August 4th, 1891.

CLIMAX INCUBATOR COMPANY, West Fitchburg, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—The machine received from you has given me great satisfaction, both in the manner of working and the result of hatching. I think the test it received in my hands was a severe one, from the fact that my experience with Incubators was limited, having run one only two trips previous to receiving your machine. The second trip with the Climax gave a hatch of **112 strong, vigorous chicks from 114 fertile eggs**. This hatch, in inexperienced hands, I think is as strong an indorsement as your machine could receive. Yours truly, W. M. HUGHES, for Brown & Hughes.

BLACK LANGSHANS AND AM. DOMINIQUE.

80 FINE * YOUNG * CHICKS

FOR SALE.

PRICES—\$2 TO \$5 EACH. \$6 TO \$10 PER TRIO.



\$3.00 PER SITTING: TWO SITTINGS, \$5.00.

FROM * FOUR * YARDS
EGGS
IN SEASON.

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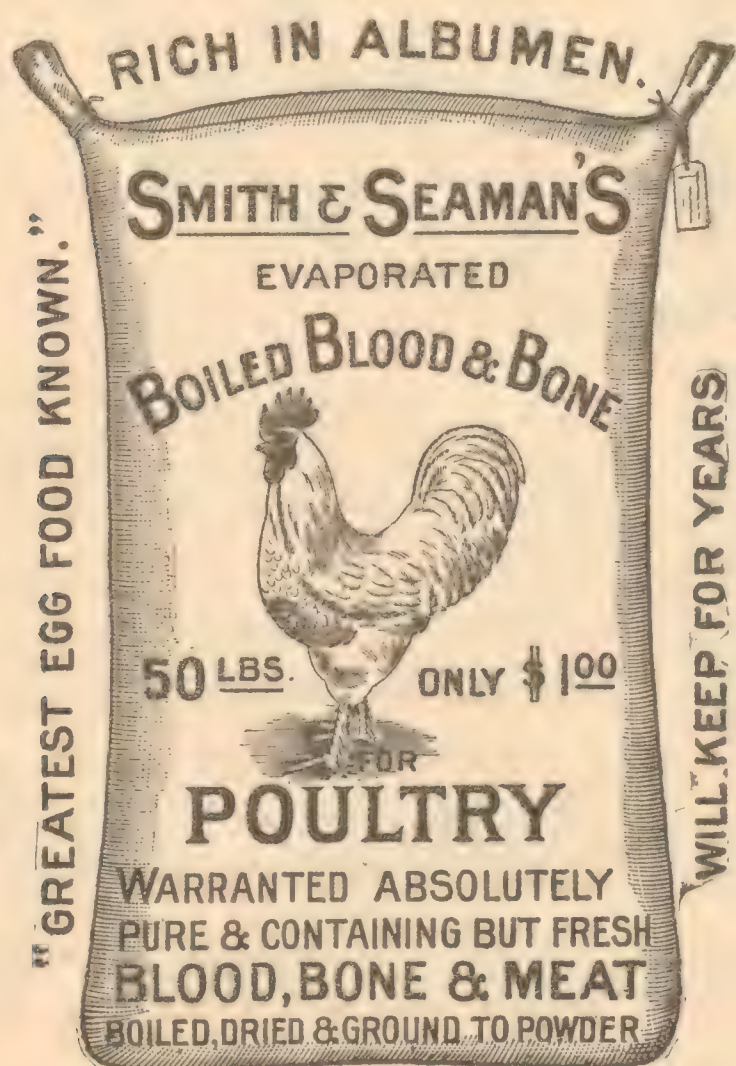
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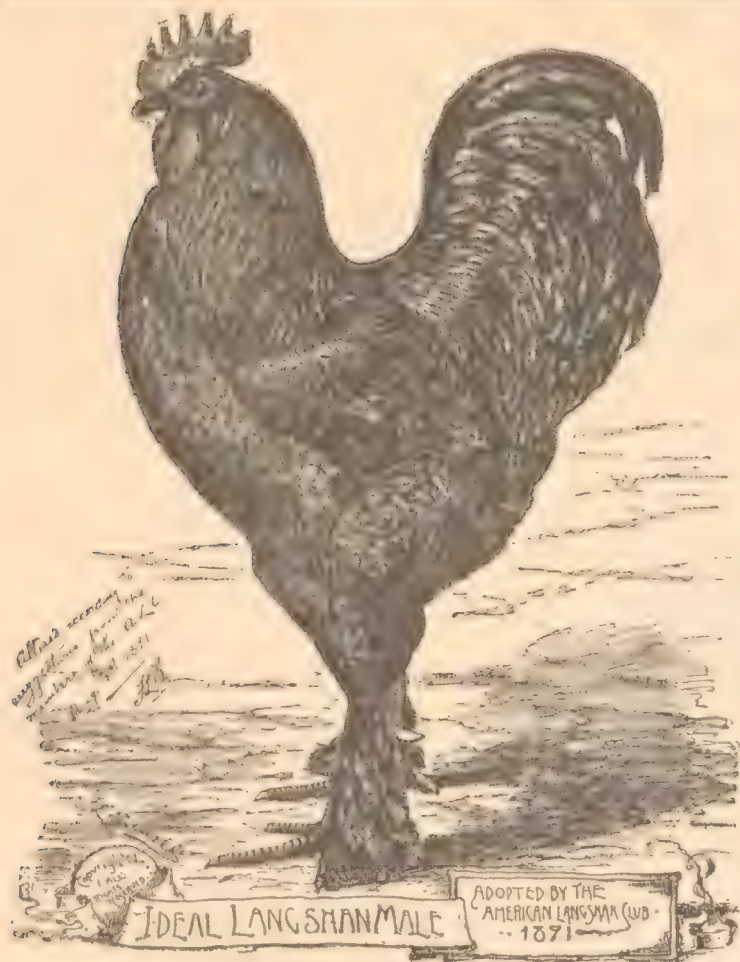
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TWO SITTINGS in one order, \$5.00. BY THE HUNDRED, \$15.00.

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This machine does not grind or crush; it shaves or planes the bones up precisely as the carpenter's plane cuts the wood. The cutters are corrugated and accurately tempered and in practical use give no trouble whatever.

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LANGSHANS



My birds have won records wherever shown and each year I work to improve my stock. 1st on cock at Rochester, 1889, Felch, Judge. 1st on cockerel at Syracuse, Brown, Judge. 1st on cockerel, 1st and 2d on pullets, 1st on hen, 1st on pen at Fort Plain, 1890, Bicknell, Judge.

Score of Birds Shown at New York, 1890.

—>—>STEVENS, Judge.<—<—

PULLETS—95, 94½, 94, 93½. COCKERELS—94¾, 94½, 94.

Score of Birds Shown at Canandaigua, 1891.

—>—>BICKNELL, Judge.<—<—

PULLETS—96½, 96, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95, 95, 95, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94½, 94, 94, 94, 93¾, 93½, 93, 93, 92½, 92½.

COCKERELS—96½, 96, 95½, 95, 95, 94½, 94½, 94¼, 94, 94, 94, 94, 93½, 93½, 93½, 92½, 92½, 92½, 92, 92.

Won 24 prizes and tied for largest and best collection, also the largest number scoring 90 or over.

Average Score of 50 birds, 94½.

This season I can furnish either White or Blacks, for breeding and exhibition, have over 250 birds to select from. They are on six different farms to insure health.

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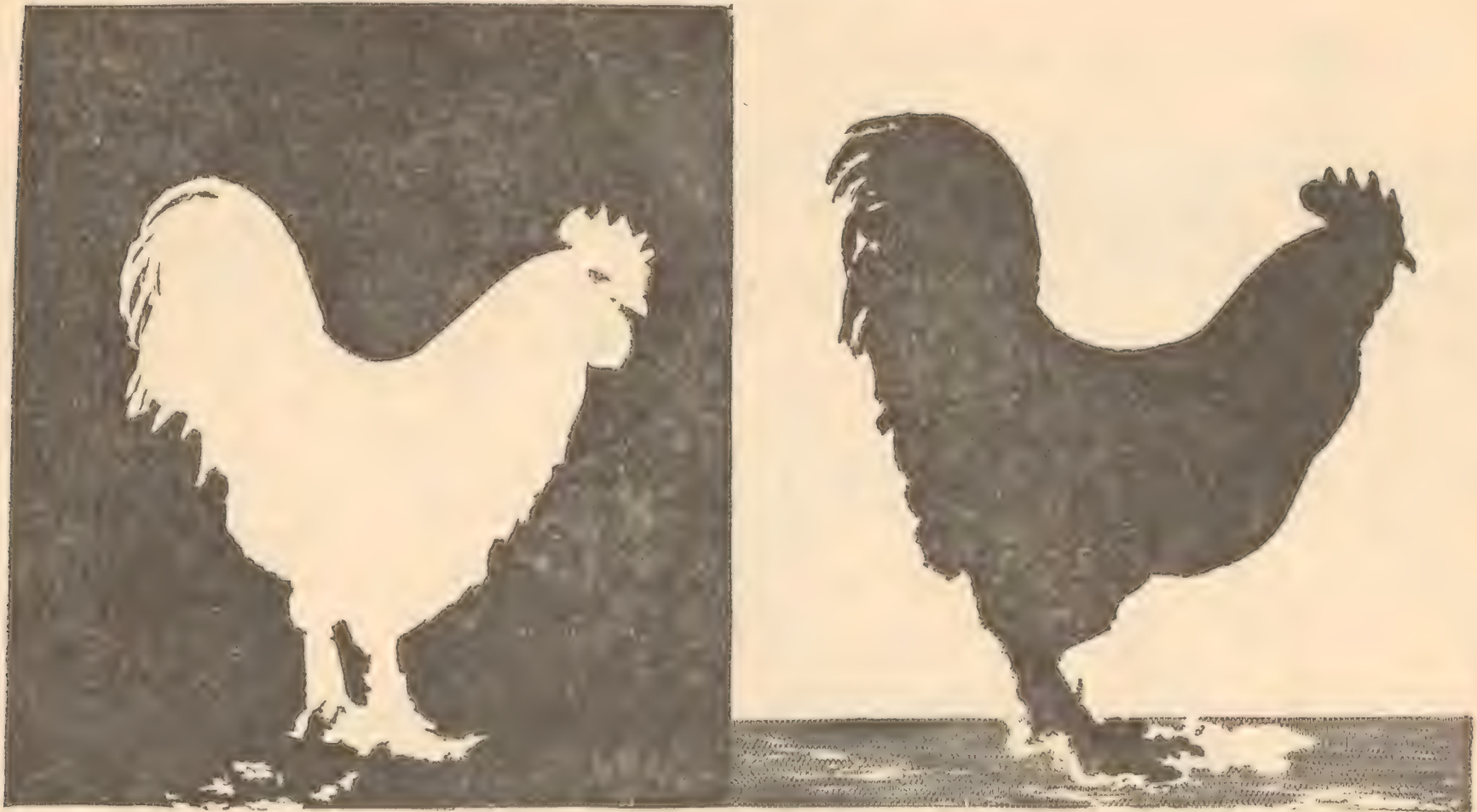
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BLACK and WHITE.



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and original importer of them into Canada.

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Stock for Sale.

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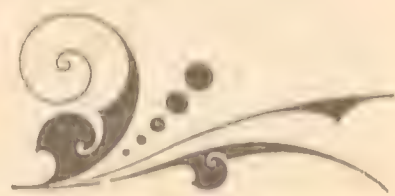
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Langshans

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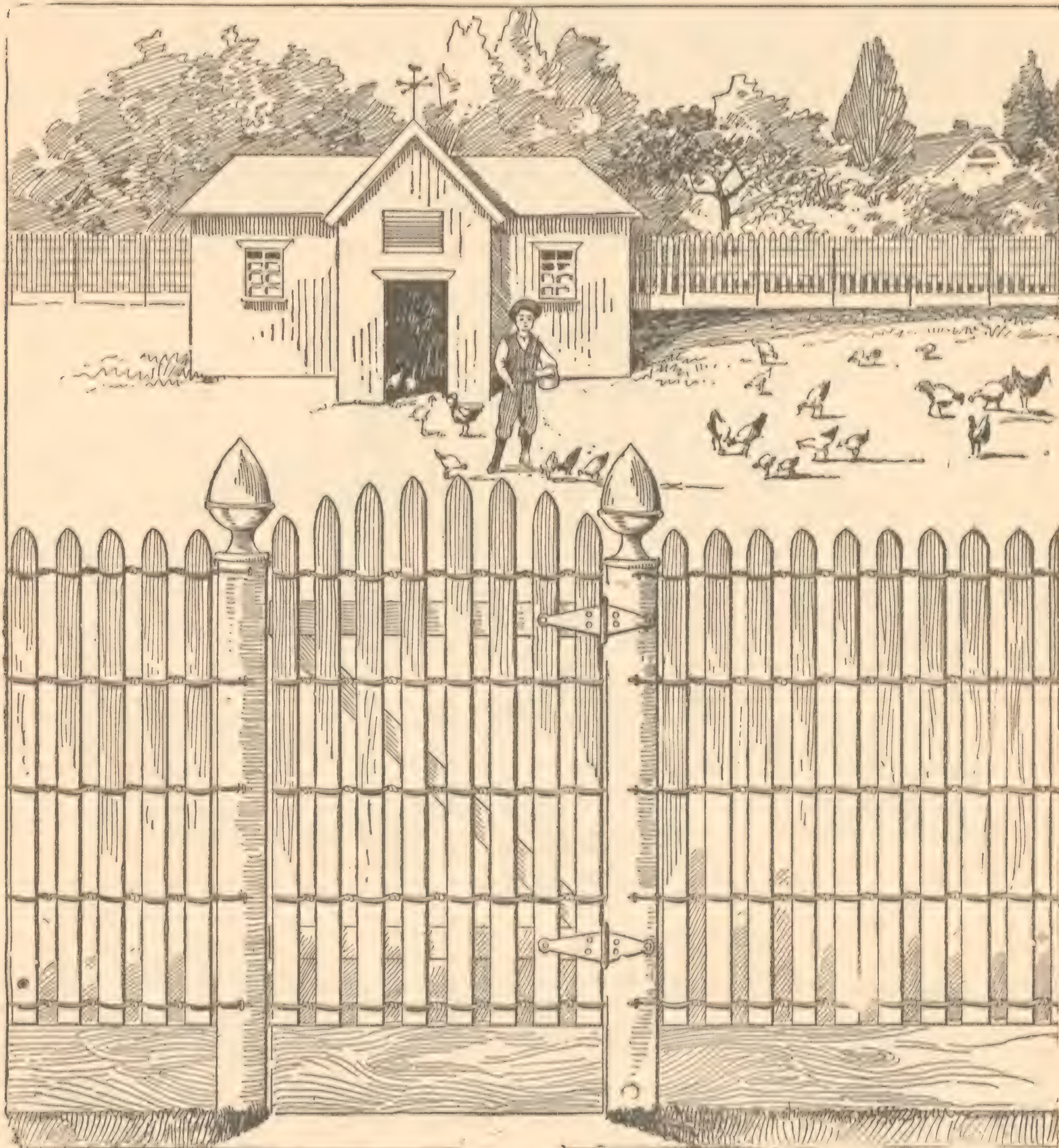
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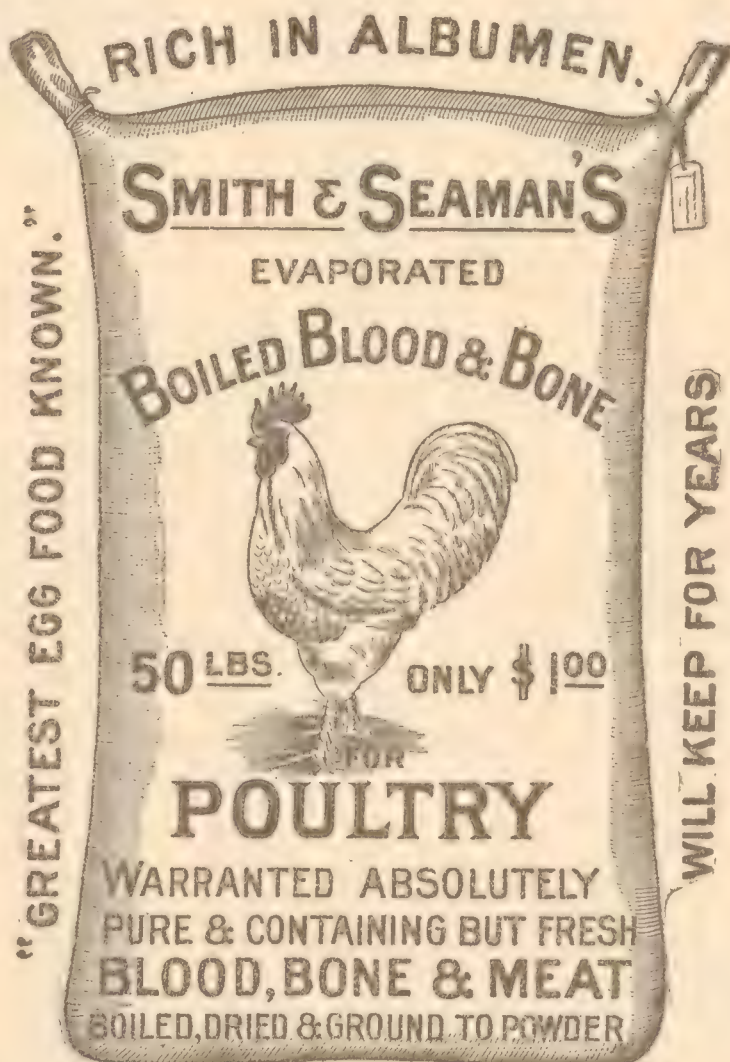
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FOR POULTRY.

OVER 1500 BAGS, 100,000 LBS., SOLD LAST SEASON.

This is no Patent Egg Food, but made from fresh Bullock's Blood, Sheep's Heads, Lights & Livers, boiled dried and ground to powder. The meat you buy is raw, contains ten times (75 per cent) as much water and costs three times as much as our extract. Why pay 6 or 7 cents a pound for water? Better buy B. B. B. and add the water when you mix your food.



50 pound bag B. B. B., \$1.00
30 " " Evaporated Meat 1.00

PRICES:

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Smith & Seaman:

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Your Boiled Blood & Bone is the greatest egg food I ever used and also one of the greatest foods for little chicks in the world. Mix it with their soft food and it is wonderful how they grow and the best of all, there is no bowel trouble when that is fed them. That is my experience. Yours truly,

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Supt. Niagra River Poultry Yards.

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Manufacturing Chemist.

New York City.

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At Worcester, Mass., 1890; Cockerel 1st, Pullet rd.

At Manchester, Conn., 1890; Cockerel 1st, Pullet 1st, Hen 1st
and Pen 1st.

At Rockville, Conn., 1891; Pullet 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hen 1st and
2nd, Cock 1st and 2nd, Pen 1st and 2nd.

At Worcester, Mass., Cockerel 1st, Hen 3rd, Pen 1st.



Having over 100 early chicks, I can furnish show
Birds that will win.



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Like Kirby & Smith's Unapproachable by any Langshan breeder in America.

At Dalton, Mass., November 19-21, 1889, I. K. Felch, Judge, my first prize pen "Dalton" and mates won 1st pair, 1st pen.

At Frederick City, M. D., Dec. 31 to Jan. 4, 1890, G. O. Brown, Judge; Cockerel 1st, 95½; Pullet 1st and 2d, 95½, 94½; Pen 1st, 191; also 10 specials and Silver Cup for highest scoring bird in Asiatic class.

At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 21-25, 1890, G. O. Brown, Judge, 1st on cockerel, 95½; 2d on cock, 94; 3rd on cockerel, 94; 1st on pullet, 95½; 2d on pullet, 94½; 1st on pen, 189¾.

At State Agricultural Fair, Columbia, S. C., Nov. 1890, Loring Brown, Judge, my Langshans made a clean sweep in a class of 68, winning every prize offered.

And at the Great International Show at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 13-17, 1891, in a class of 144, the largest number ever before exhibited in the world, including the Prize Winners of the Great Crystal Palace Show of England and America, my Langshans won as follows:

2d, 3rd and 4th on cocks, losing 1st by only ½ point; 1st, 2d, 3rd and 5th on hens; 2d, 4th and 5th on cockerels, losing 1st by ½ point; 5th on pullet, this pullet scored 95, equal in score to the 1st prize pullet, but compelled to take 5th place on account of over-weight. Gold special for most typical Langshan female.

At the Great Southern Show, New Orleans, La., Jan. 20-25, 1892, 1st on cock, 1st and 4th on hen, 1st and 4th on pullet.

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BLACK LANGSHANS

..... ONTARE STRAIN.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

—→→→FELCH AND AUTOCRAT STRAIN.←←←—

PRIZES WON SEASON 1890-91.

LANGSHANS At the great New York Show, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th on breeding pen; 1st on pullet; 2d on cockerel; 3rd on hen.

At the Great International Show at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 13-17, 1st on cock, 1st and 3rd on cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th on pullets, 4th on hen. Cock "Cyclone" winning gold special for male with best profile, 52 competing. \$5.00 Gold Special for best male and 4 best females; \$5.00 Society Special for best male and 4 best females; \$10.00 Gold Special for best male and 4 best females; \$5.00 special for best pen; Special for best Black Langshan; \$5.00 special for 10 highest scoring Langshans; \$25.00 special for largest and best collection; Special for largest and best collection. These winnings were made by 16 birds, in a class of 145 birds from our best breeders.

At Mineola, L. I., Sept. 22-26, 1890, 1st and 2nd on pair, 1st and 2nd on pen of fowls and chicks.

At Huntington, L. I., Sept. 16-20, 1890, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pen of fowls and chicks; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pair of fowls and chicks; 2 specials.

LIGHT BRAHMAS At Madison Square Garden, 1st on cock, 1st on cockerel, 3rd on hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th on breeding pen; Gold Special for best cock; Gold special for best cockerel; Gold Special for best male. The 1st prize hen, also 1st prize breeding pen have been purchased for the yards—this hen won \$25.00 special for best Light Brahma; \$25.00 special for best female and special for best hen.

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At Indianapolis, Jan. 20-25, 1891: Hen 1st, 94½; Cockerel 2d, 94¾, 3rd, 94½, 94, 93½, 92½; Pullets 1st, 95½; 3rd, 95, 94½, 94½, 93½, 93; 93½. Pens. 2d, 94¾; 3d 93 5-8.



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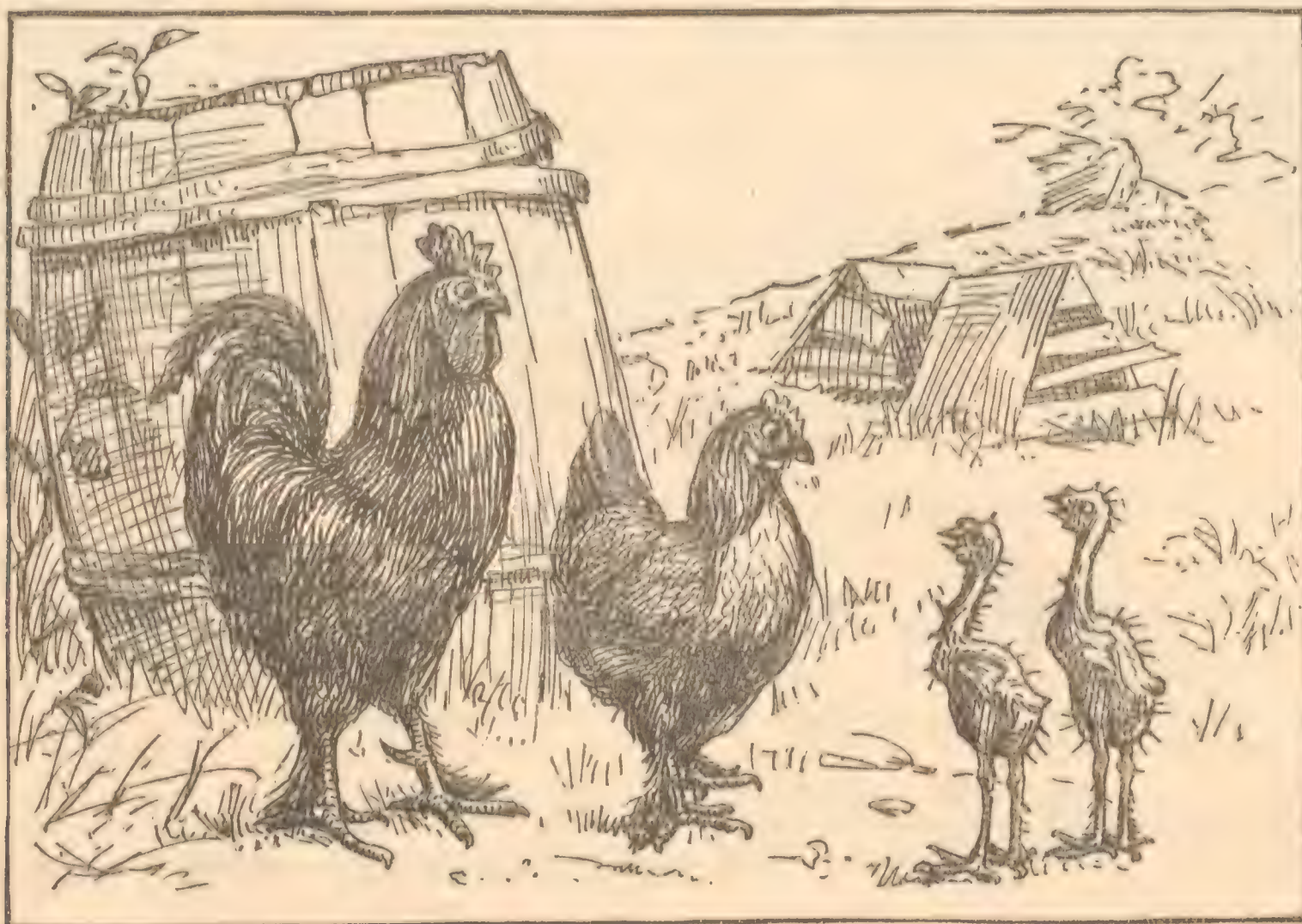
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"Say, Ma! When Tommy's and My Feathers grow out, can we join the Langshan Club?"

"Yes, dear, when you can read the Rules and Sign the Application Blank on the last page of this catalogue."

REVISED RULES

OF THE

American Langshan Club

Submitted by the Committee to be acted upon at the next annual meeting.

I. That a poultry club be and is hereby established, to be called and known by the name of THE AMERICAN LANGSHAN CLUB.

II. That the object and purpose of this Club is the honorable protection and extended cultivation of the LANGSHAN FOWL, as introduced from Langshan, China, into England in 1872, and from thence into the United States in 1878, as well as to protect, by co-operation, the interests of the breeders of this most useful fowl.

III. That this club recognize in the White Langshan, a meritorious variety and recommend they shall compete on the same footing with the Blacks.

IV. That to promote the above objects as many and as liberal prizes as the funds will permit be offered for the competition of the members of the Club at such leading shows as the Executive Committee may determine, and that a notification of such shows be sent to each member.

V. That the management and direction of the Club shall be vested in the following permanent officers (who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee,) viz: President, five Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of six members, all of whom shall retire annually, but be eligible for re-election. Three members of the Executive Committee shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and the actions of said Executive Committee shall be subject to approval or rejection by members of the Club, who may vote by proxy if necessary.

VI. That the power of admitting members at any time other than at the annual meeting shall be vested in the Executive Committee, and shall be by ballot; two adverse votes to exclude.

VII. That the annual membership fee shall be two dollars, payable to the Secretary at the time of election, and two dollars thereafter shall be due and payable on the first day of January of each and every year, and upon the failure to pay for three months after the same shall become due and payable, and after receiving due notice, such member in arrears shall be considered suspended for non-payment, and his or her name erased from the Register of Members, which said Register shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be the record of the membership of the Club.

VIII. Any person may become a life member, subject to Rule V, upon the payment of the sum of Five Dollars at the time of joining the Club, or at any time after becoming a member, but such sum shall not include any

previous amounts paid.

IX. That any member who, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, behaves dishonorably, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of said committee, but not until such member has had an opportunity to defend himself.

X. That any member who shall be accused and convicted of breeding cross bred birds as Langshans shall be dealt with as provided in Section IX of these rules.

XI. The certificates of membership be signed by the President and Secretary, and supplied to the members as vouchers of the same.

XII. That new members be supplied with a copy of these Rules and sign a paper expressing their willingness to abide by the same.

XIII. That members in good standing only shall be eligible to compete for Club prizes.

XIV. That members wishing to compete for Club prizes do enter their names and pay their fees, etc., through the Secretary.

XV. That non-members of the Club who shall offer special prizes (of not less than fifteen dollars in value,) for competition by members, shall be entered in the Register as Patrons of this Club.

XVI. That one meeting be held yearly, to be called the "Annual Meeting," for the election of officers, passing of accounts, etc., the date and place shall be at the time and place of the Annual Meeting of the A. P. A.

XVII. That the Secretary is hereby authorized to call a special meeting at any time, should an emergency require such meeting.

XVIII. That the Secretary shall have published and distributed annually a fall catalogue of the Club.

XIX. That the Secretary shall enter in a book the minutes of all committee or other meetings, together with the names of the members attending the same.

XX. That no alteration shall be made in any Rule of the Club, except at the annual meeting.

XXI. That members of the Executive Committee be permitted to vote by proxy, on forms provided for the purpose.

XXII. That a report of all the meetings and proceedings of the Club be prepared by the Secretary, and sent to the poultry papers for publication.

Resptfully,

ROSS A. SMITH.
H. A. BRIDGE.
WILLARD P SMITH, } Committee.

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Secretary Smith has removed from Passaic, N. J., and his address will be as above.

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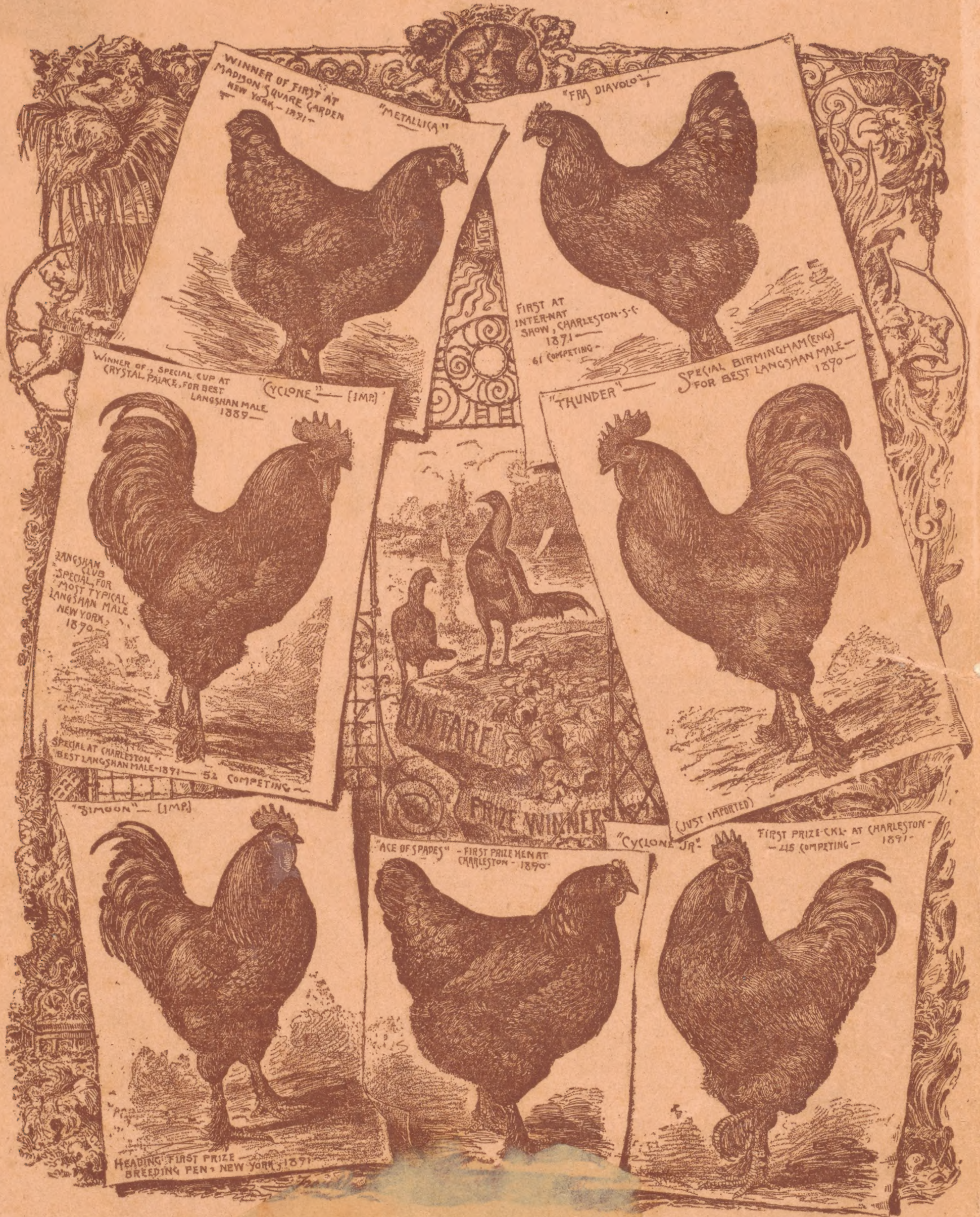
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